

Vietnam 12 Americans Killed

by Flora Lewis

Sept. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy here made day the names of 12 U.S. pilots and confirmed they were killed in action. The names were handed over to the Vietnamese with a note that it was a "United States" goodwill and take action to settle postwar between the two countries.

Names, dates and serial of the dead pilots were further information was to be registered at the Department of Defense in Washington, which said it would try to find before releasing the names.

The United States has been pressing Hanoi for information on more than 200 U.S. official said. He said that there are about 100 or more missing cases, S. missing list.

Presumed Dead
of the cases, especially pilots, involve men whom the United States has presumed dead. The date and place where a plane was downed without a parachute. Washington has official confirmation of an additional details on the 12 airman were believed to be dead.

Jetman handed over of seven Air Force and State officials at noon. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Paris tonight with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow but that was considered a coincidence of timing. The reason for releasing the names today was believed to be linked to the United Nations Security Council decision on Hanoi's membership.

United States vetoed by Hanoi and Saigon on the grounds that it did not permit admission of North Korea and North Vietnam has been unified, removing the names of the cases, and North Korea is understood not being so hard for membership.

Mr. Kissinger said that the U.S. attitude toward admission this time also depends on willingness to help in the effort to determine the missing Americans. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The MiG-25 jet fighter at the Hakodate airport in Hokkaido after pilot overshoot the runway on landing.

Soviet Pilot Lands a MiG-25 In Japan, Asks Asylum in U.S.

By John Saar

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (WP).—A Soviet Air Force lieutenant landed a top-secret MiG-25 fighter at a Japanese airport today and said he was seeking political asylum in the United States. The pilot reportedly told the police he wanted to fly to the United States but had to land in Japan after running short of fuel.

The future of the pilot and his aircraft—the fastest combat plane in the world and pride of the Soviet Air Force—remained uncertain tonight as police, Foreign Ministry and defense officials held emergency consultations.

The pilot is undergoing prolonged questioning, according to police sources, to determine whether he took off from his base in eastern Siberia. Intending to defect or decided to only after an emergency landing in Japan. The landing of a Soviet military aircraft in Japan is unusual and the intrusion into Japanese territorial airspace is only the third in recent years.

A diplomatic tug-of-war appears highly likely with Japan and the Soviet Union as the main participants, with the United States an interested bystander. The Japanese govern-

ment has not responded to a Soviet request that consular officials in Sapporo—capital of the northernmost island where the MiG landed—be allowed to meet the pilot. U.S. diplomats here declined to say whether the pilot would be granted asylum and answered "no comment" to all questions on the incident.

In Washington, the State Department said it has "under consideration" the pilot's request for political asylum, UPI reported. "We can confirm that the Soviet pilot has requested asylum with the United States," a State Department official said. "We are in contact with the government of Japan and the matter is under consideration."

Experts here believe that temporary possession or even access to the MiG-25 would be an intelligence coup for the United States and a setback to the Soviet Air Force. With a maximum speed of 3.2 mach—three times the speed of sound—and an ability to climb to 23 miles, the MiG-25 substantially outperforms its U.S. counterpart, the F-4 Phantom.

The pilot flew under Japanese radar defenses and dodged a pair of scrambling Phantom interceptors before setting his twin-engine plane down just before 3 p.m. at Hakodate Airport in northern Japan. Astonished aviation officials saw the jet-fighter bearing Soviet Red Star insignia career down the short, 2,000-meter runway, trailing a braking chute.

It overshoot the runway by more than 600 meters, demolished two ground antennas and came to rest in a grassy area. The pilot emerged from the cockpit brand-



Soviet pilot, in dark glasses, in back of police car.

dishing a pistol and fired several warning shots in the air, apparently to deter curious construction workers from approaching the plane.

Witnesses reported the pilot was a young man of about 25, wearing blue flight coveralls. He appeared downcast, they said, as he was led away by local police. He urged that the jet's military secrets be shrouded under cover but it was many hours before (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Amin Returns Personal Jet, And Tells Why

TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Yitzhak Rabin today explained to the Knesset the mysterious landing here of his personal executive jet earlier today.

In a telephone interview broadcast by the Israeli radio he said he had returned to his home because he did not want to keep something that did not belong to him. Asked how he arranged for the plane to be returned, he replied: "I am a very brave man, I am a very strong man. That is why I managed to return the airplane."

He did not elaborate but the Israeli government is understood to have loaned the plane to President Amin about five years ago, when the two countries were friendly. President Amin later broke off relations. The plane was flown here by two Americans who said they had been working for President Amin.

India-Pakistan Mail Link

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (AP).—Airmail service for letters and parcels was resumed between India and Pakistan today, the government announced, marking a further step in the resumption of communications between the two countries.

After Meeting Vorster

Kissinger Is Hopeful On Solution in Africa

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that his three-day meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa led him to believe "that the conditions for a negotiation exist" now for black and white Africans to settle the key problems of Rhodesia and South-West Africa before violence engulfs the area.

At a news conference in Zurich, before his departure for London, Mr. Kissinger was deliberately hopeful about the prospects of achieving a negotiated solution to problems in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia), although it was clear that the Kissinger-Vorster talks did not focus heavily on a third issue—that of racial problems in white-ruled South Africa itself.

"These discussions have been fruitful," Mr. Kissinger said, adding that as the result of his talks with Mr. Vorster, "progress" has been made toward the objectives of majority rule, minority rights and harmony in the area, rather than violence between the races and high-power intervention that would inevitably occur as it did in Angola.

Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference after Mr. Kissinger's departure that "there is nothing I can tell you that goes beyond" what Mr. Kissinger said.

"We had free and frank exchanges," he said, and, "resulting from that, progress has certainly been made."

Mr. Kissinger's remarks, which opened up the news conference in the Dolder Grand Hotel, seemed aimed at encouraging black African leaders now meeting in Dar es Salaam to maintain confidence in U.S. and British efforts to mediate and not lose hope that a negotiated approach can work.

Mr. Kissinger also appeared to have other audiences in mind. He was reminding Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia that a worldwide consensus was building against him to bring about black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Although Mr. Kissinger emphasized that many problems remained and that "we must expect ups and downs," he seemed to want the American people to believe that he was headed toward another successful negotiation.

"The United States is opposed to violence," he said. "The United States is opposed to outside intervention. The United States does believe the objectives of majority rule, minority rights, economic progress for all peoples of the area are obtainable with patience, with goodwill and with dedication."

To some U.S. journalists, the scene was reminiscent of the famous news conference in October, 1972, when Mr. Kissinger declared that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam. He also seemed aware of the parallel, because when he was pressed to provide details on the "progress" he was claiming, he replied jokingly: "Should I say 'progress' is at hand?"

A reporter interjected, "How about 'peace'?"

"We change the noun every four years," Mr. Kissinger responded.

But, changing his tone, he asserted that "I would say that we have made progress both in respect to procedure and with respect to substance."

He refused to elaborate, and, aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane, officials were equally reluctant to provide more information before Mr. Kissinger goes to Africa and presents the results of his talks with Mr. Vorster to black African leaders.

The trip, originally planned for this week, will probably take place next week, provided the African leaders in Dar es Salaam do not lose interest in negotiations. Mr. Kissinger, who conferred with Prime Minister James Callaghan late today before going on to Paris tonight, left open the possibility of going to southern Africa this week if he receives an urgent request from African leaders overnight. Otherwise he will be in Washington tomorrow.

What Mr. Kissinger has been doing, reminiscent of his "diplomatic shuttle" in the Middle East, is acting as an interested broker between the blacks and whites in southern Africa.

Specifics Sought
He has pressed the black Africans to be specific on what they wanted to see happen in Rhodesia and South-West Africa and has pressed Mr. Vorster to find out how far South Africa would go to use its influence to bring peace to the area.

Under the program being sketched by Mr. Kissinger publicly and privately, he hopes to start flying back and forth in southern Africa next week.

He would bring to the southern African black leaders the results of his talks with Mr. Vorster. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Henry Kissinger during his news conference in Zurich.

S.-W. African Leader Wants To See Vorster on Hand-Over

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 6 (WP).—The top Namibian nationalist leader said today that he was ready and willing to discuss directly with South Africa at an international conference the hand-over of power to his group, the South-West Africa People's Organization.

But SWAPO president Sam Nujoma rejected the ethnically based groups currently participating in constitutional talks with Pretoria as "puppets" and said that they would have to be regarded as part of the South African delegation to such a conference.

"Our only interest is to see that South Africa should and its illegal administration in Namibia (the nationalists' name for South-West Africa) and the seizure of power by SWAPO," he said, emerging from a 15-minute discussion with presidents of the five so-called front-line African states meeting in a special summit conference here.

His comments were in reaction to reports from Zurich that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster favored holding a UN-sponsored international conference to discuss the independence of South-West Africa. "There was no indication of any softening in the long-standing position of SWAPO that it is the only legal representative of the people of the area and that the only issue open for discussion is that of the modalities for a South African transfer of power to it. South Africa has already rejected this stand."

Thus, there were grave doubts here today about the possibility of South Africa and SWAPO reaching a settlement that could avert a prolonged war with the risk of eventual Cuban and Soviet involvement. Mr. Nujoma recently said that the Cubans were already helping his group to train guerrillas in southern Angola.

Present at the talks here are Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Seretse Khama of Botswana, Agostinho Neto of Angola and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. They spent most of today discussing the situation in Rhodesia and listening to the leaders of the various factions of the deeply divided African Nationalist Council of Zimbabwe, the nationalist name for Rhodesia.

Jordan Elects To Purchase U.S. Missiles

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The Jordanian government announced yesterday that it will purchase 14 batteries of U.S. Hawk missiles for its air defenses at a cost of \$40 million.

The announcement said the deal will be financed by Saudi Arabia, which had worked out the details with the U.S. government.

Jordan's King Hussein earlier this year had balked at the price for the 14 batteries of surface-to-air missiles, which are equipped with a system enabling them to home in on aircraft flying at high altitudes down to tree-top level.

Moscow Visit
King Hussein visited Moscow and there was speculation he would purchase a Soviet substitute for the Hawks. But apparently negotiations broke down and he turned again to Washington.

The deal had been under discussion for more than a year. Congress at first objected to the sale, claiming the missiles, which are highly mobile and can be transported by plane, helicopter or land vehicle, could be used offensively against Israeli targets.

Last September, the Ford administration and Congress reached a compromise under which Jordan was to be permitted to buy the Hawks in return for a guarantee that they would be fixed in place and not mobile.

Jordan, apparently under pressure from other Arab nations, at first objected to the compromise as "insulting to Jordan's national dignity" but later agreed.

Mr. Ford told Congress the missiles would be permanently installed in the Amman-Zerka area and at air bases and radar stations east and south of Amman. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Deluge of Money, Goods, Foreigners Hanoi Reportedly Swamped by Foreign Aid

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 6.—While Vietnam's leaders tour the world seeking more foreign aid, their success is causing trouble at home. The port of Haiphong is choked with loaded ships and the government seems incapable of absorbing the near deluge of money already pledged.

This is the assessment of Western diplomats who have studied the flow of aid and who talk to the small but steady stream of foreigners entering and leaving Hanoi on various aid projects.

"My God, if you only knew the trouble we have with red tape and the bureaucracy," a European technician who returned from Hanoi recently told an official in Bangkok. "It is not at the top but at the middle and lower levels where they simply do not have enough people who are willing and able to do anything."

Foreigners visiting Vietnam since the Saigon regime collapsed in April last year are almost universally impressed by the vast amount of reconstruction and work in progress, much of it with the hardest kind of hand labor and few machines.

Moving at Top Speed
"But that is just it," a European visitor noted. "They are moving at almost top speed with the structure they have. It can't go much faster for the moment."

While Hanoi, capital of the re-united Vietnam, remains a relatively unsophisticated city by Western standards, the number of foreigners there is steadily increasing.

It is impossible to estimate precisely how much foreign aid Vietnam is now receiving. Some experts believe that current pledges from the Soviet Union, China and the East European nations amount to well over \$3 billion. It is probably divided about equally among the three.

Experts say that Chinese aid probably has declined below the Soviet level because Peking has ceased furnishing significant arms shipments and has also cut back

or ended shipments of oil and rice. Some experts say the Chinese were irritated when the Vietnamese began exporting more rice earlier this year for hard currency in places like Singapore and expecting donor nations to make up the shortages later.

Japanese Trade
While Hanoi's appeals to Communist countries are relatively routine, Vietnam's diplomats also have been working openly and quite successfully in other areas—most notably Japan, France and Sweden. Pledges and projects of these nations alone now exceed \$400 million by a most conservative estimate. The inclusion of unprioritized or tentative arrangements with Japan would probably raise that figure considerably.

Japanese trade with Vietnam last year amounted to \$60 million and is expected to reach about \$300 million this year—with the balance overwhelmingly in Japan's favor. To counter this, Japan's Export-Import Bank is being liberal with credits, including \$50 million for a cement plant.

In return, Japan has signed an agreement to purchase virtually all the coal Vietnam can export during the next three years.

Possibly the biggest single foreign aid project by non-Communist countries is a \$200-million pulp and paper complex being financed and built by Sweden in an area about 50 miles north of Hanoi.

European diplomats cite the project as an example of the diff-

2 Ulster Women's Simple Appeal for Peace Wins Growing Response

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Mairead Corrigan puts her faith in God and Betty Williams in the common sense of ordinary people. They are believers and this is what keeps them going. What they cannot believe is their own success.

In the space of four weeks two Belfast housewives have not only managed the most publicized event in Northern Ireland, but have created more optimism and hope than anyone has seen in this province in years.

Early last month, Mrs. Williams witnessed the death of three children when an IRA getaway car jumped a curb and crushed them against a railing.

On the Saturday after the three children were killed, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Corrigan organized and led a peace march of 10,000 women. Although both are Catholic and the first rally occurred in a Catholic neigh-

borhood, many Protestants joined in.

The next Saturday, more than 20,000 women turned up for another march, and the Saturday after that, even cynical veterans of Northern Ireland's religious wars began taking notice as 25,000 persons (by this time, husbands were going along, too) gathered up their signs and songbooks and quietly invaded Shankill Road, heartland of Belfast's Protestant loyalists.

Yesterday, only half that number appeared for a rally at Craigavon Bridge, a wide span that links the Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods of Londonderry. It was there, in 1968, that Catholics marched for the first time to protest Protestant domination of Ulster, thus triggering eight years of violence.

But this may have been caused by the fact that it was the first out-of-town march, with round-trip tickets from Belfast to Londonderry costing \$8. But the Cor-

rigan-Williams show went on with fervor.

"I can't believe it. This is a dream come true," Mrs. Williams shouted into the microphone. "When you see people standing together like this, there's no reason why we can't stop." Then, she began to sob and Mrs. Corrigan went to the microphone. She said that she did not know what bothered her most, "the men sitting back while men and women have been dying in the streets of Belfast and Derry, or the 'men without jobs.' But she pledged to dedicate her life "to every man, whatever God he worships."

The afternoon's program was simple and brief: Short speeches by the women, a reading from Corinthians 13—"I speak in the tongues of men and angels, but have not love"—hymns, a few nostalgic songs such as "Danny Boy" and an announcement of plans for next week's rally.

The people at the rally carried whistles. The whistles are sym-

bolic of the movement's enthusiasm and perhaps also of its naivete. They are ordinary red politicians' whistles, costing a few pennies each. The idea is that whenever anyone sees an act of violence or a man with a gun, he or she is supposed to blow the whistle to frighten off the criminal.

"It's worked at least once that I know of," says Mrs. Williams. "Over in Andersonstown, the IRA tried to hijack a couple of buses and the women ran out and caused a noise and the hijackers ran off."

Critics have begun to gather on the sidelines. There have been other peace movements before, the skeptics argue, but they have not stopped the fighting.

The minority Catholics, long discriminated against politically and economically by the majority Protestants, want a significant share in governing the country or, better still, reunification with the Catholic Republic of Ireland to the south.

The Protestants, meanwhile, have ended many discriminatory practices but have yet to accede to any power-sharing arrangements, especially when they feel such arrangements are being forced on them at gunpoint. And in the middle is the British Army, which is generally regarded as an enemy by the Catholics and a liability by the Protestants.

No Political Solutions
Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan offer no political solutions. Their slogan—and thus their only solution—is contained in the song they sing, written by Danny Peadar, whose sister was killed in crossing between the army and the Provisional wing of the IRA.

"All we have to do is
"Say peace, think peace
"And walk with peace in your heart."

The women look blank, even irritated when they are asked how they expect to translate these sentiments into practical action. But their movement,

with only "peace" to sell, has an attraction all its own, and in recent days, Mrs. Williams's modest brick and frame house in Belfast looks like the headquarters of a busy political campaign.

There are French reporters and German cameramen in the dining room, representatives of women's magazines in the kitchen.

Mrs. Williams, 33, who has two children, uses every moment to get her message across. In the tiny front hall, Miss Corrigan sits by a phone, charting buses, answering questions and rounding up volunteers.

The Venetian Rhonda
Both women decided to come out from behind the "venetian blinds" (Mrs. Williams's phrase) at almost the same time. On Aug. 10, a British soldier shot at the driver of an IRA getaway car in Andersonstown. About six blocks from the Williams house, the car jumped the curb and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

2 Personnel Carriers Destroyed

Shells Are Fired for Third Day At Truce Soldiers in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Arab peace-keeping troops stationed along the demarcation line between Christian and Moslem districts here have been shelled for three consecutive days, a communiqué issued by the command of the peace-keeping force said today.

The statement accused rightist Christian elements of the shelling

and said that two armored personnel carriers of the Arab peace-keeping force also included Syrians and Libyans, most of whom are stationed near the closed Beirut airport at the southern end of the city.

The shelling, which began Saturday, was repeated today, the statement said. It urged all parties in the conflict to appreciate the role played by the peace-keeping contingent.

The Sudanese replaced Saudi troops on the line last week on a rotation basis. The peace-keeping force also includes Syrians and Libyans, most of whom are stationed near the closed Beirut airport at the southern end of the city.

Fighting Increases

The shelling is part of an escalation of clashes in the Beirut area and in the eastern mountains.

According to press estimates, 66 persons have been killed and twice that many wounded in the renewed violence in the last three days, during which indiscriminate shelling of residential districts here and villages in the mountains was resumed.

Syria, meanwhile, continued its consultations with Lebanese leaders on proposals for ending the 17-month-old civil war. Today Pierre Gemayel, the leader of Lebanon's largest Christian military-political organization, the Phalange party, visited Damascus. According to the well-informed daily An Nahar, he offered a two-stage plan to re-establish peace in advance of the installation of the new Lebanese president, Elias Sarkis, on Sept. 23. According to An Nahar, the plan would link Lebanon in a "security pact" with Syria and Jordan, which would eventually be turned into a confederation of the three countries.

Because the committee vote was unanimous, league sources said, there is no doubt that the league's governing Council will formally accept Palestine as a member later this week.

Until now, the PLO has had only observer status in the 31-year-old organization. The resolution upgrade its level of participation was offered by Egypt some weeks ago when Egypt and Syria were engaged in a propaganda war over which was the true supporter of the Palestinian cause.

Little Real Impact

The move will apparently have little real impact on the Middle East. It was widely interpreted here as a gesture that allows even those Arab nations that are at odds with the PLO to improve their pro-Palestinian credentials, which all seek for political reasons, but does not actually require them to do anything.

The league is regarded even by Arabs as a generally ineffectual organization that has never been able to overcome the intramural squabbling that divides its members and is seldom able to act forcefully in a major crisis.

For the Palestinians, membership in the Arab League would not improve their grim position in the Lebanese war, dislodge the Syrian Army from its positions in Lebanon or end what appears to be an anti-Palestinian crackdown currently going on in Kuwait. For the other league members, granting full membership to the Palestinians is unlikely to settle their differences over Lebanon or their ideological rifts, or to inflict any damage on their common enemy, Israel.

Makarios Coalition Sweeps Cyprus Vote

By Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Sept. 6 (UPI)—A Greek-Cypriot electoral coalition supporting President Makarios and his hard-line attitude toward Turkey in Cyprus scored a clean sweep of seats and a crushing poll victory here today as ballots were counted in a parliamentary election.

The triumphant coalition included a pro-Makarios conservative bloc and the two Communist parties who put aside ideological differences in support of Archbishop Makarios' "long struggle" policy of refusing to make concessions to Turkey or Turkish Cypriots in search of a speedy Cyprus settlement, and of maintaining a posture of nonalignment despite the island's troubles.

The challenger, rightist politician Glafkos Clerides, a moderate on negotiations with the Turkish-Cypriot community, failed to win a single seat for his slate, not even his own.

The vote amounted to the first effective sounding of grassroots

political currents here since the pro-Athens coup and Turkish invasion in 1974 divided this island into Greek and Turkish zones. Nearly 80 per cent of registered Greek-Cypriot voters went to the polls in what officials said was a record turnout.

The subdued, anxious mood of Greek Cyprus—faced with hardening Turkish occupation of

Soviet MiG-25 Flies to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese workers arrived with tarpaulins.

TV viewers saw excellent pictures of the needle-pointed craft and its distinctive dual tail fins. Unidentified persons could be seen standing on the plane making a closer examination.

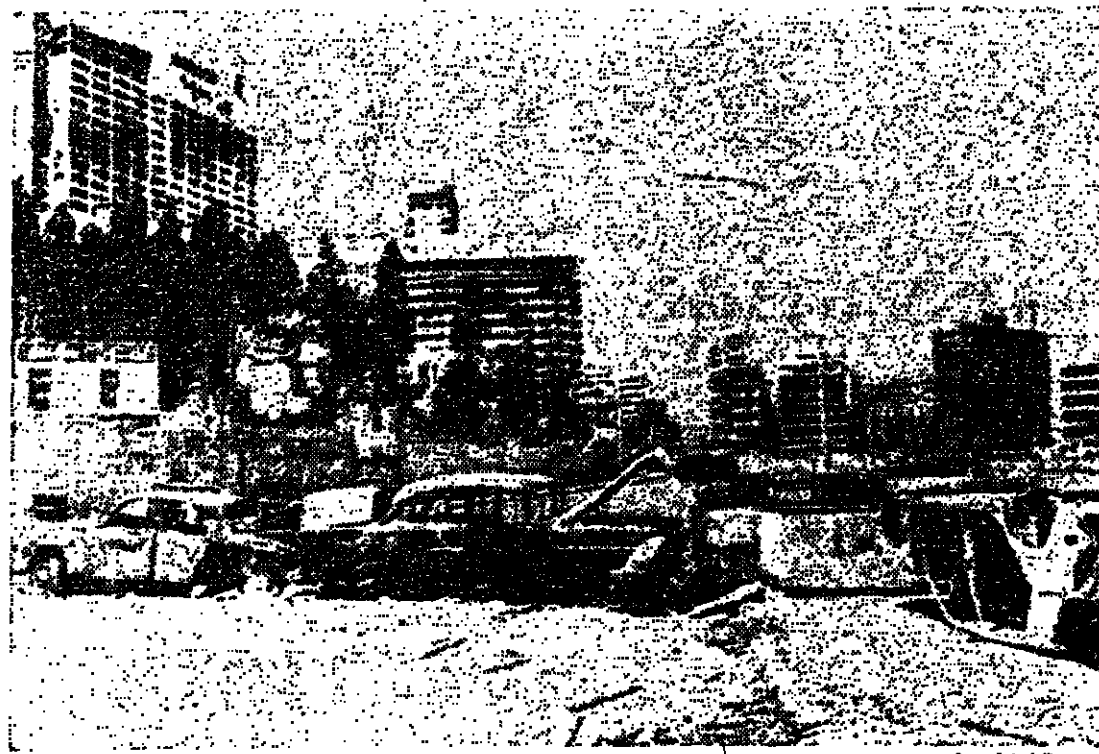
Many Stunned

The mystery flight stunned many, including the Soviet Embassy. An incredulous Soviet diplomat asked reporters whether the pilot had really asked for political asylum. He was also shaken to learn that the plane on the ground 400 miles north of Tokyo was the latest model MiG and not the obsolescent one he had supposed.

The Russians are expected to try to persuade the pilot to return home. But Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Shoji Sato said the diplomats cannot meet the lieutenant unless he agrees. Meanwhile, he is being held under a technically-suspected violation of the immigration law—because he landed without passport or pilot's license.

The pilot will be held until it is firmly established that defection was his motivation for the flight to Japan.

The MIG's easy penetration of Japan's air defense screen has started military officials. The plane approached from the north, the strongest sector in Japan's radar net of 23 stations, and slipped through at low altitude.



BEIRUT—What once were cars barricade a street with damaged hotels in background.

British Seamen Vote 'Action' Hanoi Lists 12 Americans As War Dead

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Britain's merchant seamen voted today to conduct "industrial action"—some sort of work stoppage or slowdown—in a dispute over their union's pay demands, which would breach the nation's anti-inflation, wage-restraint policy. But the majority recorded in the voting was so narrow that it seemed unlikely that an all-out strike would be mounted.

Jim Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said that the voting result meant that "some form of industrial action" would be initiated but he refused to say what it would involve.

Industrial action was endorsed by 3,999 deep-sea sailors voted for acceptance of the pay offer of the shipowners. Among coastal and ferry seamen, 3,723 voted for industrial action while 3,440 voted for the pay offer.

The combined majority in favor of industrial action was thus a margin of 309 votes.

The balloting drew votes by 37.5 per cent of the eligible seamen—a high proportion for the union.

National Strike Feared

There had been fears that the seamen might launch a national strike crippling trade, as they did in 1969, but the closeness of the vote made some lesser action, such as a refusal to work overtime, more probable.

The course of action will be decided by the union's executive on Wednesday.

The seamen had been asked by the union to indicate in the balloting if they wanted to wage industrial action to back up their pay demands which challenge the agreement between the Labor government and leaders of the Trades Union Congress to keep all wage rises to an average of 4 1/2 per cent.

The TUC leaders have said that they will not support action by the seamen because their claim violates the agreement.

The seamen, who had a pay rise in January, want a second wage boost this year, an increase awarded them in an arbitration decision made before the current national wage agreement

was reached. The government-TUC accord provides for only one major rise a year.

The TUC, the government and the shipowners have asked the seamen to accept a rise of not more than 54 (\$7.08) a week, an increase that would take effect in January. The union has sought an increase of 25 a week, retroactive from July of this year—an increment that would surpass the limit of the government-TUC accord.

Warning at TUC Party

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The TUC's annual conference opened here today, with speakers promising to help keep wages down but warning that the powerful labor organization will not tolerate rising unemployment rates much longer.

Calls for more selective import controls were also voiced by speakers addressing the 1,000 delegates of the TUC, which represents 11 million British workers.

TUC president Cyril Plant warned the Labor government: "There is a limit to the loyalty any government can expect . . . We cannot stand by and tolerate these levels. No (TUC) congress since the Second World War has met under such a crisis of unemployment."

The unemployed number about 1.5 million, or 6.4 per cent of Britain's labor force.

Ulster Women In Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

crushed the three children to death against a school railing. Mrs. Williams saw the accident, Miss Corrigan, a 22-year-old secretary, heard some enough.

A few days later Mrs. Williams went to Andersonstown, an IRA stronghold, and asked strangers to sign a peace petition. A tiny march for peace was organized. Miss Corrigan saw it go by her front porch and signed on.

What Mrs. Williams wants is an organization in every city and village, an army of people willing to shed shelter and safety to the terrorists.

"I do not want an army of informers. I simply want to make sure that the gunmen and the bombers have no place to hide, no sympathy from which to draw strength," she said.

To Spread Movement

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Organizers of the Northern Ireland women's peace movement plan to spread their campaign to mainland Britain, Europe and the United States to enlist international support, it was announced today.

Mrs. Williams said that the organizers had "ambitious plans to take the peace drive across the world" soon while maintaining its momentum within Ireland.

Mrs. Williams said that rallies would be held in England, Scotland and Wales, starting in Liverpool next week. Plans to hold similar demonstrations in European cities and in the United States would be completed next month. "Further international developments are in the pipeline, with inquiries already in from Australia and New Zealand," she added.

U.K. Reporter Freed By Rebels in Ethiopia

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—British journalist Jon Swain, a correspondent of the London Sunday Times held prisoner by Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia since mid-June, has been released and brought here, the Sudan news agency reported today.

In London a British Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Swain, 28, seemed fit and well and was expected to return to Britain shortly. The Sudan news agency said Mr. Swain was released by his captors in Ethiopia and handed to Sudanese authorities following negotiations.

New Kuwait Cabinet

KUWAIT, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Crown Prince Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah today formed a new 19-man Kuwaiti government eight days after the dissolution of this Gulf state's National Assembly.

Hanoi Lists 12 Americans As War Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

When he was asked, the secretary left open the decision on how the United States will vote in this year's Security Council debate.

The 1973 Paris cease-fire accord included provisions for Vietnamese help in determining the status of missing Americans and for U.S. economic aid to Hanoi.

The Vietnamese statement issued today said the Hanoi government was prepared to open talks with Washington on the U.S. "undertaking to contribute to healing the wounds of war and the reconstruction of Vietnam" and on "the search for information on Americans missing in Vietnam."

The United States has taken the position so far that the pledge of reconstruction aid was nullified by Hanoi's resumption of warfare, which led to the fall of Saigon last year. However, the question of missing Americans has repeatedly been advanced by Washington as an obstacle to "normalizing" relations with Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese have begun talks with U.S. oil companies in the meantime and have spread word unofficially that they are very eager to develop business and trade contacts with the United States. Western officials believe that Hanoi's interest is based not only on its desire to speed the reconstruction program but also on an unspoken wish to diversify its economic relations and reduce its heavy dependence on the Soviet Union.

Any U.S. government response is considered highly unlikely before the November elections, however. It was assumed here that Hanoi is aware of this and released only 12 names as a gesture and a sign that it is prepared to continue producing information if the United States reopens negotiations.

More Information Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI)—The State Department today urged Vietnam to provide a full accounting of all Americans missing in Indochina without further delay.

Deputy spokesman Frederick Brown said the information provided to the U.S. Embassy in Paris was "a positive step."

Argentine Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas in Clash

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (AP)—Troops killed three men and a woman yesterday in Argentina's third clash in 24 hours between security forces and leftist Montonero guerrilla suspects, the army reported.

The gun battle at Bahia Blanca, 400 miles south of the capital, brought to 15 the number of persons killed during the weekend in the government's anti-guerrilla campaign. About 1,018 persons have died throughout the country this year as a result of political violence.

Irish Banks Reopen

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Banks in the Irish Republic reopened today after a 10-week pay strike by clerks.

The student leader's activities

"It only shows how much the people do hate the South African racist regime," he said, speaking of the support for the demonstrations. "What's happening is that the system has done so many things and so much harm to my people that the people are no longer interested in having equal rights with the white people in South Africa. They want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

The government has insisted that the disorders are the product of "agitators" like Mr. Mashinini who have no strong base of support in the black community. Cabinet ministers have said that the detention of more than 200 leaders of the so-called "Black Consciousness Movement" will end the disorders, opening the way for the government and moderate black leaders to negotiate adjustments to apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

Mr. Mashinini said in the interview that he was leaving the country with the intention of returning later to foment new demonstrations. But the police are working on the possibility that this was a ploy. "We can't exclude the possibility that he's still around," an officer said.

The student leader's activities

while on the run, placed together on accounts by the police his family and friends, suggest that sympathy and admiration for him are so extensive that supporters could keep him hidden in the sprawling township of Soweto for months. When the Soweto students

banding together after the disturbances to establish the Student Representative Council, Mr. Mashinini was elected president. He is also a member of the radical South African Students Organization, which has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Vorster, he said, they been "fruitful" and that "I have progress toward the objectives which have been developed by the United States of the United Kingdom and states of black Africa has made."

"It is our view that a basis further negotiations exists, the work still remains to be done he said."

Smith sees U.S. 'obligation' SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today said that the United States has an "obligation" to help Rhodesia's racial dispute prevent Communist expansion in this area.

In an interview, published today, with the U.S. broadcast network NBC, Mr. Smith Rhodesia could do nothing major Communist power, having on the side of black nationalist insurgents.

Mr. Smith said that "Ann is the leader of the free world today and I believe there is obligation on America to come in and help us settle constitutional disputes."

He believed America has a "moral obligation" to stand by parts of the free world. Not necessarily to come in, for example, and fight our war, we believe we can do this. I think they must make themselves from the picture allow the Communist juggernaut to come and gradually enter and encroach."

Crucial to any progress on Rhodesia would be agreement by Mr. Smith to negotiate again. Mr. Vorster, who keeps in close touch with him, said at the news conference he held that he would see Mr. Smith "as soon as it is possible."

The black leaders in Dar es Salaam are also being asked by Mr. Kissinger to come up with a black consensus on Rhodesia to prevent either bickering at negotiations or a resurgence of guerrilla war after a settlement is achieved.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that nothing firm had been agreed upon but that, as a result of the shuttle he is planning, he hoped to make a breakthrough.

Talking of his discussions with

While Fugitive Is Interviewed for TV S. Africa Police Foiled in Manhunt

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Police have begun an investigation to determine how a British television team succeeded in interviewing a 19-year-old Soweto student, believed to have been a key figure behind the recent upheaval in the suburban black township, who has eluded a police manhunt for more than two months.

Early in the manhunt, police dubbed the fugitive, Tshepo Donald Mashinini, with the nickname "the Scarlet Pimpernel" for his success in eluding them despite a \$575 reward offered for information leading to his capture.

The television interview has converted to acute embarrassment whatever suppressed admiration the police may have felt for the fugitive. The interview has been reprinted in newspapers here, together with colorful accounts of Mr. Mashinini's exploits.

Among other things, he is said to have been carried triumphantly through the streets of Soweto on the shoulders of other demonstrators, almost under the noses of the police. He has been pictured in local newspapers addressing crowds of students, and so the story goes, he managed to slip out of one meeting by the rear door as the police were entering by the front.

Bodyguard of 100

The student leader is also said to have had a personal bodyguard of 100 friends and followers who guard him at all times. To elude capture, he is said to have slept at different houses each night, moving about the township in a different vehicle every day, driven by sympathetic taxi drivers. Government officials, attempting to play down the saga, have dismissed Thames Television's accounts of the interview as a publicity stunt.

The TV company's statements that its crew smuggled cameras and film in and out of the country with the help of sympathetic customs officers has been described by Eschel Rhodde, South Africa's secretary for information, as "a heavy story."

Mr. Rhodde noted that customs clearance for film leaving the country is routinely required, even for foreign journalists. But the government is apparently infuriated because the Thames crew reportedly came in as tourists, without seeking the work visas they would have required as journalists.

Official chagrin has been compounded by widespread publication of remarks that Mr. Mashinini made in the interview. After acknowledging his role as an organizer of the demonstrations, which touched off a countrywide upheaval that has cost nearly 300 lives, the student leader declared that young people were no longer interested in concessions by the government.

Revenge on Whites "It only shows how much the people do hate the South African racist regime," he said, speaking of the support for the demonstrations. "What's happening is that the system has done so many things and so much harm to my people that the people are no longer interested in having equal rights with the white people in South Africa. They want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

The government has insisted that the disorders are the product of "agitators" like Mr. Mashinini who have no strong base of support in the black community. Cabinet ministers have said that the detention of more than 200 leaders of the so-called "Black Consciousness Movement" will end the disorders, opening the way for the government and moderate black leaders to negotiate adjustments to apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

Irish Banks Reopen

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Banks in the Irish Republic reopened today after a 10-week pay strike by clerks.

The student leader's activities

"It only shows how much the people do hate the South African racist regime," he said, speaking of the support for the demonstrations. "What's happening is that the system has done so many things and so much harm to my people that the people are no longer interested in having equal rights with the white people in South Africa. They want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

The government has insisted that the disorders are the product of "agitators" like Mr. Mashinini who have no strong base of support in the black community. Cabinet ministers have said that the detention of more than 200 leaders of the so-called "Black Consciousness Movement" will end the disorders, opening the way for the government and moderate black leaders to negotiate adjustments to apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

Mr. Mashinini said in the interview that he was leaving the country with the intention of returning later to foment new demonstrations. But the police are working on the possibility that this was a ploy. "We can't exclude the possibility that he's still around," an officer said.

The student leader's activities

while on the run, placed together on accounts by the police his family and friends, suggest that sympathy and admiration for him are so extensive that supporters could keep him hidden in the sprawling township of Soweto for months. When the Soweto students

banding together after the disturbances to establish the Student Representative Council, Mr. Mashinini was elected president. He is also a member of the radical South African Students Organization, which has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Vorster, he said, they been "fruitful" and that "I have progress toward the objectives which have been developed by the United States of the United Kingdom and states of black Africa has made."

"It is our view that a basis further negotiations exists, the work still remains to be done he said."

Smith sees U.S. 'obligation' SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today said that the United States has an "obligation" to help Rhodesia's racial dispute prevent Communist expansion in this area.

In an interview, published today, with the U.S. broadcast network NBC, Mr. Smith Rhodesia could do nothing major Communist power, having on the side of black nationalist insurgents.

Mr. Smith said that "Ann is the leader of the free world today and I believe there is obligation on America to come in and help us settle constitutional disputes."

He believed America has a "moral obligation" to stand by parts of the free world. Not necessarily to come in, for example, and fight our war, we believe we can do this. I think they must make themselves from the picture allow the Communist juggernaut to come and gradually enter and encroach."

Crucial to any progress on Rhodesia would be agreement by Mr. Smith to negotiate again. Mr. Vorster, who keeps in close touch with him, said at the news conference he held that he would see Mr. Smith "as soon as it is possible."

The black leaders in Dar es Salaam are also being asked by Mr. Kissinger to come up with a black consensus on Rhodesia to prevent either bickering at negotiations or a resurgence of guerrilla war after a settlement is achieved.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that nothing firm had been agreed upon but that, as a result of the shuttle he is planning, he hoped to make a breakthrough.

Talking of his discussions with

while on the run, placed together on accounts by the police his family and friends, suggest that sympathy and admiration for him are so extensive that supporters could keep him hidden in the sprawling township of Soweto for months. When the Soweto students

banding together after the disturbances to establish the Student Representative Council, Mr. Mashinini was elected president. He is also a member of the radical South African Students Organization, which has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Vorster, he said, they been "fruitful" and that "I have progress toward the objectives which have been developed by the United States of the United Kingdom and states of black Africa has made."

"It is our view that a basis further negotiations exists, the work still remains to be done he said."

Smith sees U.S. 'obligation' SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today said that the United States has an "obligation" to help Rhodesia's racial dispute prevent Communist expansion in this area.

In an interview, published today, with the U.S. broadcast network NBC, Mr. Smith Rhodesia could do nothing major Communist power, having on the side of black nationalist insurgents.

Mr. Smith said that "Ann is the leader of the free world today and I believe there is obligation on America to come in and help us settle constitutional disputes."

Kissinger Hopeful of Solution After Meeting With Vorster

(Continued from Page 1)

ster, worked out in some detail, on South-West Africa and Rhodesia. The Vorster ideas, in turn, resulted from earlier U.S. conversations with black leaders. The black Africans would then comment on the proposals and Mr. Kissinger would shuttle between Mr. Vorster and black leaders until, if conditions are favorable, the following would be likely to develop:

• On Namibia, the black leaders and Mr. Vorster would agree on an international roundtable to discuss how independence should come to the former German colony, ruled for the last 56 years by South Africa, the last 10 in defiance of the United Nations. Mr. Vorster said again today that he was opposed to dealing with the major black nationalist group, the South-West African People's Organization, but said he would consider doing so if asked by the whites and blacks of South-West Africa, who have been meeting to chart independence. Some formula would have to be worked out as well for some kind of elections under international supervision.

• On Rhodesia, another forum for negotiations would be agreed upon in which Mr. Smith would have to confront black Rhodesian nationalists. As an incentive to the whites and blacks to negotiate fairly, an extensive list of political and economic guarantees would be made. Considerable funds would be spent to aid blacks in assuming responsibility and in persuading whites not to leave unnecessarily.

Crucial to any progress on Rhodesia would be agreement by Mr. Smith to negotiate again. Mr. Vorster, who keeps in close touch with him, said at the news conference he held that he would see Mr. Smith "as soon as it is possible."

The black leaders in Dar es Salaam are also being asked by Mr. Kissinger to come up with a black consensus on Rhodesia to prevent either bickering at negotiations or a resurgence of guerrilla war after a settlement is achieved.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that nothing firm had been agreed upon but that, as a result of the shuttle he is planning, he hoped to make a breakthrough.

Talking of his discussions with

while on the run, placed together on accounts by the police his family and friends, suggest that sympathy and admiration for him are so extensive that supporters could keep him hidden in the sprawling township of Soweto for months. When the Soweto students

banding together after the disturbances to establish the Student Representative Council, Mr. Mashinini was elected president. He is also a member of the radical South African Students Organization, which has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Vorster, he said, they been "fruitful" and that "I have progress toward the objectives which have been developed by the United States of the United Kingdom and states of black Africa has made."

"It is our view that a basis further negotiations exists, the work still remains to be done he said."

Smith sees U.S. 'obligation' SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today said that the United States has an "obligation" to help Rhodesia's racial dispute prevent Communist expansion in this area.

In an interview, published today, with the U.S. broadcast network NBC, Mr. Smith Rhodesia could do nothing major Communist power, having on the side of black nationalist insurgents.

Mr. Smith said that "Ann is the leader of the free world today and I believe there is obligation on America to come in and help us settle constitutional disputes."

He believed America has a "moral obligation" to stand by parts of the free world. Not necessarily to come in, for example, and fight our war, we believe we can do this. I think they must make themselves from the picture allow the Communist juggernaut to come and gradually enter and encroach."

Crucial to any progress on Rhodesia would be agreement by Mr. Smith to negotiate again. Mr. Vorster, who keeps in close touch with him, said at the news conference he held that he would see Mr. Smith "as soon as it is possible."

The black leaders in Dar es Salaam are also being asked by Mr. Kissinger to come up with a black consensus on Rhodesia to prevent either bickering at negotiations or a resurgence of guerrilla war after a settlement is achieved.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that nothing firm had been agreed upon but that, as a result of the shuttle he is planning, he hoped to make a breakthrough.

Talking of his discussions with

while on the run, placed together on accounts by the police his family and friends, suggest that sympathy and admiration for him are so extensive that supporters could keep him hidden in the sprawling township of Soweto for months. When the Soweto students

banding together after the disturbances to establish the Student Representative Council, Mr. Mashinini was elected president. He is also a member of the radical South African Students Organization, which has been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Gulf Oil Ex-Aide's Testimony Is Cited

Dole Receipt of Illegal Gift in 1973 Alleged

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—A federal grand jury here has been told by a witness that in 1973, when he was a lobbyist for the Gulf Oil Corp., he made an illegal corporate contribution to Sen. Robert Dole, now the Republican vice-presidential nominee, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The source said that Claude Wild, Gulf's former chief lobbyist, testified in January, under a grant of immunity from prosecution, that he made an illegal campaign contribution of about \$5,000 to \$6,000 to Sen. Dole through William Kats, then Sen. Dole's administrative assistant.

In Darlington, S.C., Sen. Dole denied today that he took any illegal campaign contributions from Gulf Oil, the Associated Press reported. "There's nothing to it," he said of the Washington sources' account of the Wild testimony.

The illegal contribution allegedly was made as Sen. Dole was preparing to run for re-election to the Senate from Kansas, the sources said. The New York Times surveyed Sen. Dole's financial report for the 1973-1974 campaign and found no listing of a contribution from Wild or any other employee of Gulf Oil.

Larry Speakes, a spokesman for Sen. Dole, said that the senator had reviewed his own records and found no indication that he had received money from Wild or Gulf Oil.

'Other Individuals'

Mr. Speakes added that Sen. Dole declined to comment on whether the grand jury members had asked about Mr. Kats and the transfer of the \$5,000 to \$6,000. The senator said, "I did discuss other individuals but of course I will not name them publicly," Mr. Speakes reported.

President Ford "was aware of the allegations concerning possible illegal contributions from Gulf to Sen. Dole before the Kansas was chosen by the President as his running mate," White House spokesman said yesterday.

"White House aides reviewed his campaign reports and discussed the matter personally with the senator," the spokesman continued. "He told the White House he had talked with prosecutors in the investigation and, after reviewing all this, the White House aides were satisfied that Sen. Dole had no knowledge of any such contributions, if indeed they did exist."

The spokesman said Edward Schmitt, deputy counsel to the President, had questioned Sen. Dole on the matter.

Mr. Kats, reached at his home in a Maryland suburb of Washington, said he was called before a federal grand jury in February or early in March and was asked about Wild's allegation. He said he testified that he "could not remember ever having received anything from Claude Wild."

Mr. Kats added, however, that, "like anyone," he could have been the "victim of human frailty" and that his memory might have failed him. He said he knew Wild and had met him several times over the years.

Mr. Kats, a 58-year-old Kansan, served as Sen. Dole's administrative assistant from 1968 until 1974.

Wild was in charge of a Gulf Oil political fund from 1960 until 1974 and dispensed about \$4 million in political contributions during this period. The bulk of the money was in illegal corporate contributions. In 1974 he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of making illegal corporate contributions to election campaigns and was fined \$10,000.

In January, the Watergate spe-

cial prosecutor's office gave Wild a grant of immunity and compelled him to testify about \$170,000 in Gulf funds that he dispensed in 1973.

Wild, according to authoritative sources, named four senators and four representatives as recipients of the money.

Among those named was Sen. Dole, the sources said. On Saturday, at an impromptu news conference in Rhode Island, where he attended a \$100-a-plate fundraising dinner for the Republican party in that state, the senator acknowledged that he testified before a federal grand jury on March 8.

"I wasn't called before one; I volunteered to go before one and tell what I knew," he said, adding that investigators for the special

prosecutor's office had asked him about Gulf Oil funds reported to have been distributed to several senators by Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate minority leader.

'Answer Was No'

"They were concerned about whether I had received any money from Scott, and the answer was no," Sen. Dole said. "They were concerned about whether I had received any money from Gulf Oil, and the answer was no."

Government officials said that the investigation of Wild's charges was being continued. Wild could not be reached for comment.

About 25 senators as well as dozens of representatives have received illegal contributions from Gulf Oil.

Marxist Nominee Sees Race Narrowing to Himself, Ford

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The way Lyndon Larouche sees it, the race for the White House is about to narrow down to a field of two contenders: President Ford and Mr. Larouche himself.

At about the middle of this month, Mr. Larouche predicted in an interview last week, an international monetary crisis will threaten "the dollar and every other currency," and it will be accompanied by a complete collapse of U.S. assets in banks abroad.

"At that time, national politics will undergo a fundamental change, in which my candidacy will become one of the most prominent features of the new situation," the 54-year-old nominee of the U.S. Labor party declared.

"Jimmy Carter will be eliminated as a credible figure. The people will have a choice between two credible candidates, Ford and Larouche. My qualifications in international economics will become important; I'm probably the world's leading expert, in all modesty."

Mr. Larouche is undaunted by the fact that his party, a Marxist outgrowth of the student radical movement of the 1960s and other groups, was founded in 1973 and has attracted relatively few members.

According to the candidate, the Labor party has 1,800 full-time organizers, about 13,000 "cell and network leaders"—who also work on party organization—and about 500,000 "hard-core supporters" around the country. Public-opinion surveys, he said, indicate that between 7 million and 10

million persons express "voter preference" for the party.

This still leaves Mr. Larouche far from the 47 million votes that Richard Nixon received to win in 1972 or even the 29 million that Sen. George McGovern got in defeat then, but he sees enormous defections, particularly among Democrats, occurring in the wake of the predicted monetary crisis.

The Labor party nominee calls Mr. Carter "the candidate of the Brookings Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation et al" and "the creature of the Commission on Critical Choices," which was set up by Nelson Rockefeller and headed by him until he became Vice-President.

"When the old monetary system is gone, Rockefeller power will be finished," Mr. Larouche declared.

The presidential nominee looks much more favorably on Mr. Ford — "a Yale jock with some savvy, a good American who doesn't want war, with a lot of good instincts" — and the "mainstream Republican" voter who is also "a solid fellow who cares about his country."

Captive Candidate

The problem, according to Mr. Larouche, is that the President has been captured by men like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Attorney General Edward Levi and Mr. Rockefeller.

The Labor party leader said he has informed Mr. Ford about his plan for extricating the United States from the impending monetary crisis by declaring a debt moratorium.

The Labor party ticket, with Wayne Evans, a chemical worker and labor leader from Michigan as the vice-presidential nominee, is "shooting for" listings on the ballots in all 50 states, Mr. Larouche said.

Mr. Larouche serves as chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, a political body affiliated with the party, when he is not engaged in his presidential campaign. In the past he has worked as a computer programmer, systems designer and management consultant.

He attended Northeastern University in Boston during the 1940s but he says his expertise in international economics has been largely self-acquired.

Suit on Concorde Delayed in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI).—British Airways and Air France have announced a delay in their court attempt to win landing rights in New York for the supersonic Concorde jet until after Nov. 24, when the aircraft will complete six months of service at Washington's Dulles Airport.

The airlines said last week that the delay would give the Port of New York Authority, the owner of Kennedy Airport here, additional time to study the environmental effects of Concorde service before reconsidering whether to allow the plane to begin operating at Kennedy.

The Port Authority earlier this year denied the Concorde the right to land here, saying it wanted to have six months to review the environmental impact of the jet in U.S. service. Air France and British Airways brought suit against the agency, charging that, under international aviation agreements, it could not deny landing rights. Court arguments were scheduled for next Monday.

Taal Volcano Explosions

MANILA, Sept. 6 (AP).—Taal Volcano sent rock fragments and ash more than 3,000 feet high today as underground explosions were recorded for the first time in four days of eruptions, the Commission on Volcanology said.



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.



Senate candidate Daniel Moynihan getting pie in the face Sunday in New York.

As Candidate Campaigns in N.Y.C.

'Yippie' Shoves a Pie in Moynihan's Face

By Maurice Carroll

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT).—A banana cream pie was shoved into the face of Daniel Moynihan, he campaigned yesterday on the Lower East side of Manhattan.

"Fascist pie," yelled a young man in the crowd at gathered around Mr. Moynihan, who is running for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator from New York. After hurling the epithet, a young man then pushed the pie into the candidate's face.

Police seized the young man. The crowd of messengers tried to help wipe off the mess. The candidate declined to press charges and continued with his handshaking. And the young man was permitted to leave.

'A Violent Act'

"But it scared the hell out of me," Mr. Moynihan said later. A pie in the face might be the stuff of slapstick movies but in an age of political assassinations, it was, said the shaken candidate, "a violent act."

A crowd of Moynihan workers, using bullhorns to pass out pamphlets, buttons and other paraphernalia, had drawn a crowd of Sunday shoppers to greet the candidate.

Donning the suit jacket that he had worn for television debate, Mr. Moynihan bounded into the crowd. "And here he comes..." an aide shouted into the bullhorn.

Almost instantly a young man wearing a tan hat with a button reading "Nobody for President" pushed the pie into Mr. Moynihan's face.

Police identified the assailant as Aaron Kay. Later Mr. Kay told reporters that he was a member of the Youth International Party, known as the "Yippies," and that he had brought along a photographer to record the event. He said he had hit Mr. Moynihan "because Moynihan has high tastes." He seemed surprised when someone told him that Mr. Moynihan had been born in the Hell's Kitchen section of Manhattan and had worked in his youth as a longshoreman.

Ehrlichman Incident

With apparent pride, Mr. Kay said that in October, 1974, he had spat on John Ehrlichman, the former chief domestic adviser to former President Richard Nixon, at the start of the Watergate trial in Washington.

And last October, he said, he threw a pie filled with shaving cream at William Buckley, the writer, as he addressed an audience at New York University.

Asked what he hoped to accomplish by the assault, Mr. Kay said that he was "seeking to raise people's consciousness that, even though the [Vietnam] war was over, the war continues."

The platform of the Yippie party states that no one should vote because there is little difference between "the various fascist candidates."

Many See Two-Party System Menaced

Political 'Decay' in U.S. Worries Scholars

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (WP).—The political system of the United States is in a state of decay, according to a group of scholars who met here for a four-day annual meeting.

The American Political Science Association, which ended here today, echoed with talk about "decay" of political institutions, public confidence and untried "conflicts" in U.S. values society.

James MacGregor Burns of Williams College, this year's APSA president, said in an interview, "political scientists are more realistic than ever about the state of the political system."

Those few scholars who were to report their findings on first stages of the 1976 campaign, particularly on the Democratic National Convention, documented the public impression of national healing in the Democratic

party. Their views were almost mirrored in a series of panels, papers decrying the "untested or misapplied" lessons of experience for the presidency and political system.

Prof. Burns warned his colleagues that the two-party system "is a hopeless case." A rapier of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, a like most of his colleagues, demoted by personal conviction, and both professionally and morally, an advocate of strong organizations.

'Caesarism' Feared

He declared that "we may be moving into a fundamentally new era in our politics, a period of politics which may, if we are not careful, become a Caesarism."

S. Prisoners Slate

Mexico City Protest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (AP).—S. citizens held in Mexican prisons will begin a hunger strike tomorrow to protest the delay in obtaining a U.S.-Mexico prisoner-exchange program, an inmate spokesman said in an interview.

The U.S. Embassy, which under James Brown said could not begin the protest, estimated that 572 Americans are in Mexican prisons. Most, like Brown, are held on drug-related charges. The State Department confirmed more than 250 complaints of mistreatment of prisoners. Mexico proposed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his visit in June to a prisoner exchange be initiated.

His comments reflected what appears to be a fairly widespread attitude of skepticism or even distrust of Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter.

Perhaps the sharpest expression of that feeling came from Howard Reiter of the University of Connecticut, who told a panel Friday that the 1976 election offered the voters "a choice between simply continuing present policies or replacing them with the untried policies of a man who embodies all of the character flaws Watergate is supposed to have taught us to avoid."

Prof. Burns, speaking more guardedly, said, "We think a man who got the nomination the way he did will not become a catalyst for changing the system. I see little hope that Carter will have much interest in changing this. After all, he comes from a one-party state, just as Lyndon Johnson did."

Nor did the political scientists find much reason for optimism in the Republican party.

GOP Loses

Speaking to an audience that included Robert Goldwin, President Ford's resident White House scholar, Everett Ladd Jr. of the University of Connecticut argued that Republicans have lost strength dramatically among business executives and professionals and among the wealthy and well-educated, particularly the young... because the party has become reactive and backward-looking.

One set of political scientists argued that the obstacles for the two-party system were premature. In one paper, Susan Hayes Boyd of Syracuse University said, "There is cause for a great deal more optimism" about the chances of the two parties of forming contrasting liberal and conservative views and drawing more people to the polls.

The strongest trend she found was the "increasing conservatism" of the South, a region she said "appears to be on a clear course of increasing national Republicanism."

Another relatively optimistic forecast of the parties' future came from Jerome Clubb of the University of Michigan. William Flanagan of the University of Minnesota and Nancy Zingales of the College of St. Thomas.

In a joint paper they argued that the period of stalemate and disarray in politics may be close to its end. Now, they assert, the Democrats have another chance to establish a stable majority coalition—but only if Mr. Carter is elected and then shares credit for any future success with the Democratic majority in Congress.

"In our view," they said, "the real uncertainty about the pos-

sibility of realignment lies in the current disassociation of the presidency and Congress."

But against that guardedly optimistic view, a half-dozen or more other scholars argued, as Jeanne Kirkpatrick of Georgetown University put it, that "we can expect no realignment—but further decay into a multiparty or a no-party system."

Gerald Pomper of Rutgers University cited statistics indicating a decline in voters' party affiliation and an increase in ticket-splitting, the decline in party cohesion in congressional voting, the shift of presidential nominating power from party leaders to the primaries, the take-over of campaigns by "third-gun" media and polling specialists, and the exclusion of the parties from the benefits of public campaign funds—all of which he said spell trouble for the two-party system.

U.S. Marine Reprimands End Case of Man's Fatal Beating

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 6 (NYT).—The Marine Corps has closed the book on its investigation of a fatal clubbing last Dec. 6 of a mentally retarded recruit at its San Diego training base.

All the original charges of maltreatment, assault, negligent homicide and manslaughter in the death of Pvt. Lynn McClure of Lufkin, Texas, were either dismissed or collapsed in the four months of legal proceedings that included two court-martials.

Of the three training command officers and three drill sergeants implicated in the death of the 20-year-old "problem" recruit, two were fully exonerated and the four others received letters of reprimand. The reprimand is one of the lightest punishments possible, although it is often an immovable barrier to an officer's further advancement.

The formal reprimands, none of which carried disciplinary penalties, were given to a colonel, two captains and a drill instructor by the base commander, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Houghton, for violation of general orders and laxities in training methods.

'Regrettable Incident'

The McClure case was concluded Wednesday as "a regrettable incident" when Captain C.V. Taylor, 34, of Orlando, Fla., received a non-judicial reprimand from Gen. Houghton, who two weeks ago canceled the captain's scheduled court-martial for dereliction of duty and violation of orders.

Capt. Taylor was formerly director of the base's Special Training branch, which included

a since-disbanded "involvement" platoon to which Pvt. McClure and other problem recruits were assigned.

The general's letter cited Capt. Taylor, now an officer of the operations section of the San Diego training regiment's support battalion, for failure to insure proper officer supervision of "high-stress training exercises in the correctional platoon."

The captain was first ordered to stand trial by court-martial for assault and four other charges arising from Pvt. McClure's death. Later, the charges were amplified to include the beating last October of another recruit. He asked for and received judicial rehearing after which he was offered and accepted the option of non-judicial punishment on lesser charges.

Knocked Senseless

Pvt. McClure was knocked senseless as he lay on the ground after being forced to face a succession of five recruits in simulated bayonet fighting with padded, 14-pound pugil sticks. He died three months later without regaining consciousness.

The youth's family has filed a \$5-million claim against the Marine Corps.

TRANSLATIONS

ABC 44 R.N.D. DES VICTOIRES
PARIS 22 TEL. 234.13.03
PLUS RAPIDE - MEILLEUR MARCHÉ

NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

16 RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS. Phone 261-71-71

ALL PERFUMES and BEAUTY PRODUCTS
BAGS - SCARVES - TIES - FASHION ACCESSORIES

DIOR - CARDIN - ST. LAURENT - LACOSTE
CRYSTAL - CHINA - LEATHERWARE - NOVELTIES
FREE SAMPLES - FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47%

(Depending on your country of residence.)



International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the **Introductory 25% Discount** on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Aden (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Africa, French speaking countries (air)	\$ 145.00	\$ 72.50	\$ 40.50
Africa, others (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
Australia (air)	\$ 292.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 81.00
Austria (air)	\$ 1,950.00	\$ 975.00	\$ 525.00
Bahrain (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00
Burma (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
China (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Dubai (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Finland (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
France (air)	\$ 412.00	\$ 206.00	\$ 112.00
Germany (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Greece (air)	\$ 33.00	\$ 16.50	\$ 9.00
Great Britain (air)	\$ 3,112.00	\$ 1,556.00	\$ 862.00
Hong Kong (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
India (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Italy (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Japan (air)	\$ 33.00	\$ 16.50	\$ 9.00
Jordan (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Korea (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00
Malaysia (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Malta (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$ 284.00	\$ 142.00	\$ 79.00
New Zealand (air)	\$ 292.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 81.00
Norway (air)	\$ 578.00	\$ 289.00	\$ 161.00
Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Philippines (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Poland (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Portugal (air)	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 1,425.00	\$ 787.00
Romania (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Singapore (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
South America (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Spain (air)	\$ 6,600.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 82.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Taiwan (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
Tanzania (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Turkey (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
U.A.R. (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Vietnam (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Zaire (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00

Free-Spending Arab Visitors to London Are Drawing a Cooler Welcome

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Ingrid Chapman runs the Dress Den on Gloucester Road, a shopping thoroughfare in the South Kensington section of London. She has had her fill of the hordes of Arabs vacationing in London.

"The men do the shopping," she said. "If they like something that costs £100 (\$177), they give you £10 and kick up a fuss if you're not happy with it. They say to my girls, 'If I buy this, will you go out to dinner with me?' They think they're saving the country."

Farther west in London, in Earl's Court, Bader al-Dafia, a 36-year-old civil servant from Qatar, was buying an Arab newspaper. His mother came to London this summer for medical treatment and he accompanied her.

"In the shops," he said, "I think they watch us. I don't think they trust us in Earl's Court."

He said English landlords seemed to be charging Arabs higher rents than others. "They ask for two or three months in advance and to be paid in cash," he said.

businesses that the Arabs have been buying into. Nor does it include the fees they pay London's elite private physicians on Harley Street, nor their bills in the best-equipped of the city's private hospitals.

It does not include, either, the former Kensington home of Douglas Fairbanks Jr., which the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, bought this year for his women and children to use for summer vacations. The Sheikh himself lives in another house nearby.

In recent months Arabs have also bought the Dorchester Hotel, paying \$9 million, or twice what British hotelmen said it was worth. They have bought the three elegant George III townhouses that belonged to a defunct servicemen's club and last month an Arab bought Port Belvedere, once a British royal family home and the place where Edward VII abdicated in 1937 to

marry U.S. divorcee Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

Arabs are making big dents all over London. The current film at the only movie theater in Mayfair, the city's richest neighborhood, is "The Message," the more-than-three-hour epic of the Islamic religion.

"Please note," says the sign out front. "This is the Arab dialogue version of 'The Message.' No English subtitles."

On many nights, London's 20 or so casinos draw more Arabs than patrons of any other nationalities. Henry McDowell, manager of Crookford's, one of the best-known casinos, estimated that only 10 per cent of his 4,000 members are Arabs. But the 10 per cent come more often than the others.

The Arab big spenders have caused a stir in the Middle East, where Kuwaiti and Egyptian newspapers have urged that their money could be used more wisely at home.

"In our world, they are called the 'big spenders,'" said Mustafa el-Hossaini, a London correspondent for an Egyptian weekly magazine.

Arabs have flocked to London this summer partly because the war in Lebanon has forced them out of their traditional vacation retreats, and partly because of London's Islamic Festival, a summering celebration of Moslem culture. Further, rich Arabs, especially, have always liked

London for shopping, diversion, medical care and banking. Many send their children to British boarding schools.

Newly Rich

What has made this summer different, beyond the mere growth in numbers, has been the arrival of less worldly Arabs, now tasting the fruit of their countries' oil wealth. "It used to be just the top men," said Robert Midgley, managing director of Harrod's. "Now other members of their entourage can travel."

That has been good for Harrod's, but in the western sections of London—South Kensington, Knightsbridge, Brompton and seafarer Earl's Court—where the first-time visitors have settled into hotels and apartments, many Londoners are annoyed.

Along Queen's Gate Terrace, off Gloucester Road, Arab wives hang washing out the windows. Young Arabs loiter on street corners and stoops far into the night.

The manager of a jewelry store said he did not trust Arabs. "You have to look to see they don't pinch things," he said. "He could not distinguish an Arab from the many Indians and Pakistanis who also live in London, but that did not matter."

"They're all colored people," he said. "They're not the same as you and me, you know."

Insults for Money

Mr. Hossaini, the Egyptian correspondent, said, "They are getting money and throwing back insults. An Arab going shopping here is a shoplifter until he proves his innocence."

Arabs, from sheikhs on down, often do tend to live in London differently from Westerners. On the second floor of the Britannia Hotel here last week a U.S. guest saw a group of veiled women and their children sitting on the floor in front of the elevators, and one of the women was nursing a baby.

Many leading hotelmen here have been recounting a story about a shopping spree by a sheikh's children at Hamley's, the Regent Street toy store. They all bought carpentry sets and then saved up their hotel-room furniture.

None of the hotelmen said it happened in his hotel. But that kind of thing is never a problem, added one, "because they always pay for their damage."

East Germans Uproot Border to Root Up Coal

BONN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The East German-West German border runs for 1,381 kilometers southward from the Baltic coast in a no-man's-land where East German guards have orders to shoot on sight anything that moves on two legs.

Recently, however, East Germany agreed to ease its grip on a small area on this frontier because just below the barbed wire and the mine fields a fortune in fuel is waiting to be scooped up in the form of 16 million tons of lignite.

Cost Calculations

By raising the price of oil, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries radically altered the basis of fuel-cost calculations in industrial states. The result was to revive interest in other sources of energy formerly dismissed as uneconomic.

The coal lying on the border near Helmstedt, 175 kilometers west of Berlin, is a tempting proposition. At current market prices for electric power here, it is estimated to be worth 160 billion marks (\$84 billion).

But owing to the position of the deposits and the course of the frontier, the coal can be mined profitably only if both states collaborate. Each side has been working the fringes of the field independently but the main bulk of the lignite has been left untouched for more than 30 years.

Economics has accomplished what politics and diplomacy failed to do. East Germany has already started rolling up the thickets of barbed wire and steel-

mesh fencing, lifting the mines and dismantling the automatic guns set up to stop fugitives fleeing to the West.

Fence Rebuilt

The East German fence is being rebuilt several hundred meters behind the border so that West German excavators can enter at will. No change is required to enable East Germans to cross the border to work their section of the seam as West Germany has never hindered free movement over the border.

Brown coal, known as lignite, is one of the most primitive energy sources known to man. Still, it manages to hold its own even in the age of nuclear power.

The ancient German tribes burned lignite. The Roman colonists used it to heat their baths. The huge draggers at work on Germany's biggest deposits outside Cologne frequently turn up Celtic relics and Roman idols dating from 2,000 years ago and more.

Even today, West Germany still obtains one-third of its electric power from lignite, which is formed from vegetation which rotted 300 million years ago, when Europe was tropical.

Lunar Landscape

Peering down 350 meters into the open crater of the Forum mine, a visitor sees a gray lifeless landscape recalling pictures of the moon.

At the bottom, spidery machines on caterpillar tracks are clawing away at walls of earth

and dumping the soil on endless moving belts.

From the edge of the hole, the draggers look about the size of matchbox toys. Yet the largest of them, which has just gone into service, is as high as a seven-story building.

It shifts 200,000 tons of earth or coal a day, which is enough to generate electric power for 10 cities with a population of a million each.

The dredger weighs 13,000 tons and is 230 meters long. The 18 scoops on its bucket-wheel are each big enough to swallow a car. Powered by six electric motors, it propels itself effortlessly on 12 caterpillar tracks as wide as a highway.

European Network

Nearly 80 kilometers of broad-gauge moving belt conveys the lignite out of the crater and into the furnaces of the six power stations erected nearby. Their generators feed 12,000 megawatts into the European power network.

The Rheinische Braunkohlwerke of Cologne mined 100 million tons of lignite last year. It has exploitable reserves on the left bank of the Rhine amounting to 35 billion tons—enough for the next three centuries at the current rate.

By 1988, atomic power will have taken over the main burden of generating electric power. But lignite still has a future. It will be transformed into gas for direct industrial and domestic heating and also used in steel smelting.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PARIS

Headquarters group of large American multinational is looking for REGIONAL FINANCIAL DIRECTOR. Will play key role within small, well-integrated regional management team guiding the company's operations in AFRICA and the MIDDLE EAST. Requires energetic professional with recognized financial qualifications, and experience with American accounting systems/reporting. Periodic travel required, as well as ability to relate effectively with local management at various levels. French language skills helpful. Position will appeal to mobile individuals interested in career development within successful growth organization. Interested applicants should reply, without delay, to: Box D-5444, Herald Tribune, Paris

SALES MANAGER BELGIUM

A well-established, medium-sized, U.S., multinational corporation is expanding its organization to meet growth strategies and to enhance overall managerial capacity. This soundly run progressive manufacturer is a leader in its markets and functions with high regard for people and professional contribution.

This new position is charged with OEM and distributor sales of highly engineered Air Moving products to the European computer and business machine industry. Responsibilities to include development of a sales force for aggressive pursuit of a favorable market.

Candidate should be experienced in sales management and fluent in German, French and English.

Location in the Brussels area.

Ideally suited for European national.

Reply by resume including salary history and requirements to: Box 0907 IM, Suite 1100, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017

An equal opportunity employer m/f.

OIL TRADING TOP EXECUTIVE

A substantial internationally organized raw material processing and trading company intends to enter into the oil trading business.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR a well seasoned and accomplished executive who knows the oil trading business and is able to organize this trade from scratch.

WE ARE THINKING that such a position should be of interest to an individual who is retired or about to retire from a trade-related high-executive position with one of the leading oil companies but is still sufficiently active to accept a challenge.

LOCATION can be arranged according to individual preference.

Write: Box D-5449, Herald Tribune, Paris.

All replies will be treated in strictest confidence.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A., an international investment management company, jointly owned by The Capital Group Inc. and by an affiliate of the Chase Manhattan Bank, seeks a

FIXED INCOME SPECIALIST OR FINANCIAL ANALYST/ECONOMIST

with keen research interest in the capital markets, and capable of organizing and maintaining a statistical survey of the world's principal bond markets.

Swiss nationals or holders of valid Swiss work permits are requested to apply in writing to:

Ms. N. Sikorsky, Capital International S.A.

15 Rue du Caennier, 1201 Geneva.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MANAGING DIRECTOR

French, 47, 20 years proven local and international success in profit, business development, marketing, personnel handling and recruitment with worldwide Group. Seeks similar position with Company looking for strong development and mature leadership.

Box D-5448, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CIVIL ENGINEER

Belgian, 15 years experience in Engineering (chemical and food industries). Fluent in French, English, Dutch, German, knowledge of Italian and Swedish, seeks more challenging position (preferably in Africa or in the Middle East). Available immediately.

Reply to: Box D-5448, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GENERAL MANAGER

Available to develop four European operations. Sound experience made all over Europe in Marketing and Financial field.

At present General Manager of a small sized industrial firm located in the Paris area and belonging to a multinational concern. Multilingual, University education, Italian born, age 45, willing to relocate.

Write: Box D-5448, Herald Tribune, Paris.



ARE YOU A N° 2 WHO WANTS TO BEAN°1?

RAPIDEX S.A., Angers, subsidiary of a multinational European Group, is one of the major international manufacturers of production lines for containers in carton, paper and wood. A period of rapid profit growth is foreseen, for which we are seeking a:

PROFESSIONAL MANAGER

to be responsible for:

- Business improvement;
- Marketing;
- Profit center sales management;
- Research and development.

Positive results will soon lead to a general management position.

LIKELY PROFILE OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE:

- mid 30's;
- French (not obligatory);
- multilingual;
- mechanical, A & M; engineer;
- equivalent of M.B.A. & 5 years experience in marketing and management;
- familiar with problems of medium sized business and/or an autonomous subsidiary of decentralized group;
- experience in industrial equipment; packaging industry experience a significant plus.

In short, a seasoned and aggressive future managing director willing to come up through the "sales contribution to profit" side of the business.

If you qualify contact:

Mr. R. VAN LYDEGRAE, c/o RAPIDEX S.A.
B.P. 3008, 49017 ANGERS CEDEX (France)



chef de secteur exportation

MECANIQUE

La SORA, en des premiers groupes européens spécialisé dans les organes de transmission (boîtes, ponts, réducteurs), offre à un ingénieur A.D. ou équivalent, âgé d'environ 28 ans, la responsabilité technique-commerciale d'un secteur d'exportation en Europe et en Amérique du Nord. L'admission des candidatures sera soumise à la présentation d'un dossier technique. Il travaillera dans le cadre d'un budget et d'objectifs établis avec le Directeur Export.

La pratique courante de l'anglais (et l'italien souhaitable) est nécessaire ainsi que la connaissance des techniques de construction automobile, camion, engins de TP, engins de travaux publics, etc. à l'essai, en collaboration avec le Directeur Export.

Lieu de travail: Paris. Déplacements fréquents dans les pays de l'Europe et de l'Afrique. La salaire, travail, sera fonction de l'expérience acquise.

Envoyer C.V. photo et références écrites sous le référence 38007 à l'attention de Monsieur RÉGATTE.

Groupe Opéra Sélection

8, RUE DE LA MICHODIÈRE - 75002 PARIS

Making contact with other Executives in Europe

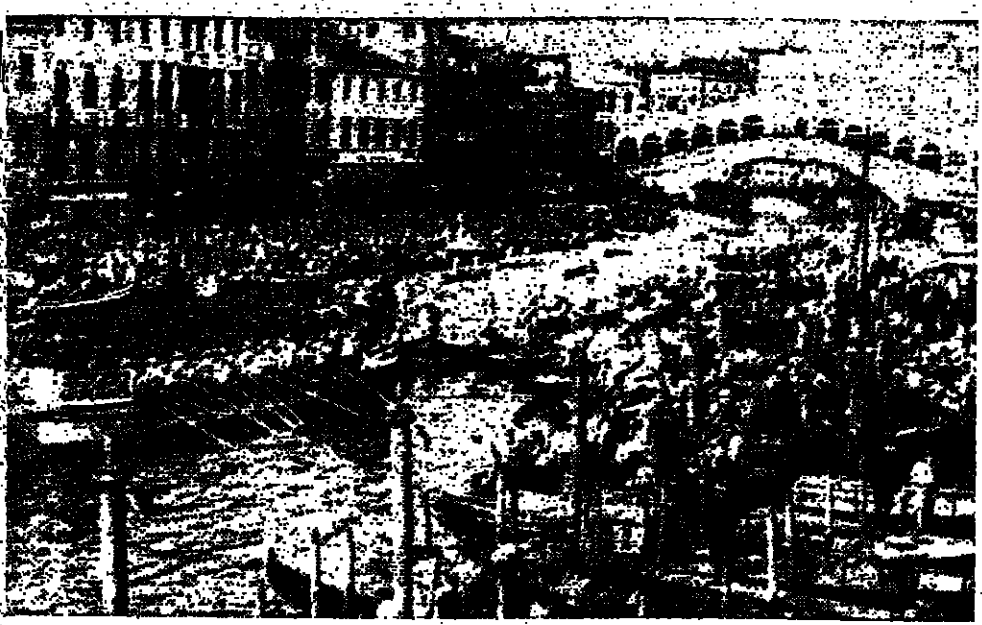
It can be difficult to make the right contact for a new job in Europe. We cannot guarantee results. We can guarantee, however, that an Executive-level advertisement will put you in contact with another 62,000 executive-level international business people who may just need an executive with your qualifications.

62% of our business readers are at the executive level ("Insight" 1976 readership survey).

Contact our offices in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:

Mr. Max FERRERO, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75002 Paris Cedex 08.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER for International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75002 PARIS, Cedex 08, France. For accounting purposes, pre-form invoices are available on request.
THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY
This offer valid through November 1, 1976.



ICE REGATTA—Gondolas parading in annual event on the Grand Canal.

Device Failed in First Craft

Viking-2 Seismometer Functions on Mars

Thomas O'Toole
JENNA, Calif., Sept. 6 (UPI)—A seismometer like the one that failed to work when Viking-1 landed on Mars in July did not function yesterday.

Two days after its landing on the planet, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where Viking is being operated, said the seismometer was not working. The nearly showed that the planet had been formed in part by underground water to the surface.

See layers of a hard called caliche that's deposit when water percolates and evaporates on the Viking geologist Alan said yesterday. "This is the first time that we have brought to the attention of the world the salts and sediments that form the caliche.

The picture also shows water what appears to be a stream bed less than 100 feet from the spacecraft. The rocks left by bubbling water have been seen in at least 10 places around the planet and scientists believe that the Viking-2 spacecraft may be over a deep bulge of permafrost.

Search for life is important for numerous but mostly for the data on Viking that will be sent to the earth in the next week. Viking-2's mechanism will be ordered to dig samples and scientists believe their chances of finding life are greater if water is in the soil.

Signs of water added to the list of things that Viking-2's seismometer was working. The seismometer was the only instrument aboard the first Viking that did not work. It is the only instrument on the planet that can detect the lander's cup and behavior of the soil.

ALMA said the mood of the crew changed from one of that all our labors were our own. Dr. Gary of the University of California said "to a great expectation and a great disappointment."

Another very pleasant surprise is that the winds are not as much as we thought they would," Dr. said. "The spacecraft is a very stable platform, which helps our instrument."

A Quake a Day has been detected by the seismometer. But Dr. said that if Mars is any more active than the earth, it will detect at least one quake a day.

By the Viking-2's seismometer is working when Viking-1 worked is a mystery. It is known that the mechanism that uncovers the seismometer is a protective locking mechanism that worked this time and not last time.

Seismometer on Viking-2 is not as sensitive as the one on Viking-1. It is known about the seismometer that it is not as sensitive as the one on Viking-1.

ged Terrorists arrested in Rome. Sept. 6 (AP)—Pier Paolo Veneri, reputed ideological leader of the Red Brigades, and other alleged members of the group were arrested in a raid here yesterday.

Veneri, 26, was believed to have taken over the leadership of the Armed Proletarian Nucleus (NAP) after the arrest of other leaders earlier in the year.

Thai Study Says Rebels Aided By 3 Communist Countries

By Brian Eads

BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—A government white paper to be published soon says that Vietnam, Laos and China have been giving active support to Thai Communist insurgents.

The report, leaked to a local newspaper by the country's Internal Security Operations Command, says that since 1966 more than 1,000 Thai insurgents have undergone political and military training in Vietnam, Laos and China, before returning to take up "key positions in the party."

Earlier, Deputy Minister of the Interior Samak Sundaravej announced that 1,000 Thai Communists had returned to the country recently after military training in neighboring Laos.

He said they hoped to create unrest at a time of continuing speculation over the possible return from exile in Singapore of former Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, ousted by student riots.

Bokassa Gives Up Posts
NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic has reshaped his government, giving up all his ministerial posts, the Central African radio announced yesterday. A new 31-member Council of the Revolution has been formed.

In October, 1973. Last month, the return of his more unpopular deputy, Field Marshal Prapas Charusathien, led to violent clashes between leftist and rightist student. With student and labor groups already having pledged their vehement opposition to the return of Field Marshal Thanom, Mr. Samak said the Communist infiltrators hoped to aggravate any disputes.

Some observers here have greeted both reports with skepticism, linking them with the anti-Vietnamese riots in the northeast of the country, which are seen as an attempt by Thailand's right wing to frustrate an improvement in relations with neighboring Communist countries.

Thursday, Thailand and Laos agreed to reopen two more border crossings and last Monday a border post with Cambodia was reopened for trade. Both countries are anxious to trade with Thailand and these moves are the first positive results of foreign Minister Pichat's visits to Laos and Vietnam last month.

The Vietnamese have so far confined themselves to relatively mild protests against the anti-Vietnamese riots, although the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association demanded that the Thai government take strong measures to end the "ultra-rightist" attacks.

Prince Wan Dies; Former Thailand Envoy to U.S., UN

BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Prince Wan Waiyayakon, 85, former Thai ambassador to the United States and president of the UN General Assembly in 1956-57, died yesterday of a heart ailment, Radio Thailand announced today.

Prince Wan was admitted to Chulalongkorn Hospital about three weeks ago after a long illness.

Educated in England and a graduate of Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service in 1917 and became one of Thailand's best known representatives abroad.

He was sent to the United States in 1947 as both ambassador to the United States and chief delegate to the UN. He was named foreign minister in 1953 and relinquished the Washington post. But he continued to head Thailand's UN delegation until 1959.

Marshal Sarit Thanarat appointed the prince deputy premier after the 1959 coup and he held that post until 1968. He also became rector of Thammasat University in 1963 but resigned in 1970 due to ill health.

Dambs Still Blocked
VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The Danube, blocked by the collapse of Vienna's main bridge on Aug. 1, will be closed to shipping for at least another month, the Construction Ministry said.



THE HERITAGE OF TRADITION Since 1715



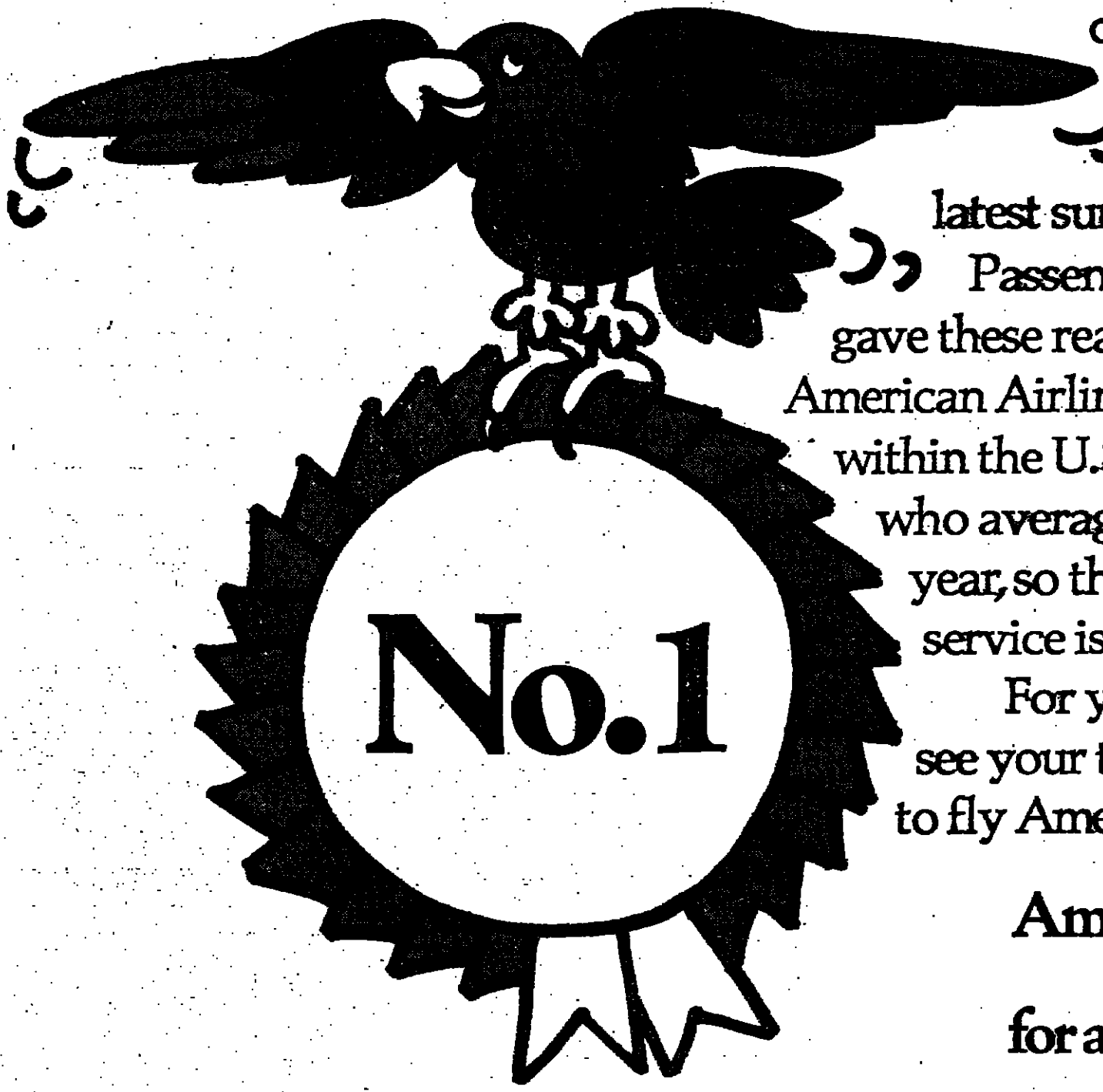
LEARN EVERYDAY FRENCH IN PARIS OR CANNES

Through films and conversation, day and evening courses. Small classes at all levels. Also individual courses (20 or 45 hours weekly). Enrollment at any time. New address:

FRANCE LANGUES: 33, rue Ruffet, 75016 PARIS

Tel.: 525.03.40, Ext. 22

AMERICA'S MOST FREQUENT FLYERS PUT US IN OUR PLACE.



Schedules, reliability, courtesy, comfort—and most of all, service.

When conducting their latest survey, the Airline

Passengers Association of America gave these reasons for again naming American Airlines No. 1 choice for air travel within the U.S.A. Members are people who average 35 flights or more every year, so they know what good airline service is all about.

For your next visit to the U.S.A., see your travel agent and plan to fly American.

American Airlines AA
No. 1 choice
for air travel in the USA.

AMERICAN AIRLINES HAS OFFICES IN AMSTERDAM, BEIRUT, FRANKFURT, JOHANNESBURG, LONDON, PARIS, ROME, STOCKHOLM AND ZURICH.

Demonstrating for Reason

There was pathos as well as hope as thousands of Ulster women assembled on the bridge that links the Catholic and Protestant districts of Londonderry. But above all there was a consciousness that here was common sense personified—the reaction of reason against fanaticism, of the rational man against the violent few. That the marches led by Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan for peace in hate-twisted Northern Ireland do represent the yearnings of a majority there seems a fair assumption; that they will prevail against those who have polarized Ulster into mutually suicidal extremes is, unhappily, far less certain.

For what Northern Ireland has known over the past tragic years is all too common in the world today. It can be seen most terribly in Lebanon: most ominously when police beat and shoot demonstrators in Soweto; most ludicrously when a young man flings a pie in the face of senatorial candidate Pat Moynihan in New York, or a small mob calls for Mr. Kissinger and Prime Minister Vorster to leave Switzerland. It stems from the belief that ideas have no power unless applied with force, that one set of notions must triumph by violence over another and that compromise is cowardice.

There is, of course, a fine romantic tradition behind this practice of confrontation—a tradition into which Marathon and the Concord Bridge can be used to give glamour to bombs tossed into crowded pubs or children crushed under their destroyed homes.

And there is a core of reality to the use of force, when only force can break chains or counter other force. Yet for the most part, violence only creates bitterness and delays rational solutions; extreme answers to complex problems only create more of the same.

When, for example, the Irish Republican Army insists—and employs terror to back its contention—that Ireland must be unified by force rather than consent, the likelihood of consent evaporates: the word "union" becomes a grim joke. When an Ian Smith makes no concessions, or only illusory ones, to black demands, those demands grow, and spread. And one hears a student leader in South Africa crying that the blacks no longer will settle for equality—that they "want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

So extremism begets extremism: the hard line on one side stiffens the line on the other and a dreary, costly round of killings and maimings makes a wasteland that mocks whatever peace ensues. What the Irish women have done was brave—more, it was inspired by a basic appreciation of reality that reduces the shrill words and shriller deeds of the fanatics to vicious nonsense. It can only be hoped that their example will be considered in Zurich, in Belfast, in Beirut, in Cape Town and Salisbury—wherever, in fact, the temptation to the mindless act, the extreme doctrine, could lead to further hatred and murder, whether by mob or military.

On the German Border

East Germany, these summer days, is evidently suffering from an attack of nerves. The symptoms have been a series of incidents over the last six weeks, including a couple of ugly shootings, along the border that divides the two Germanys. This kind of tremor always sets off a flurry of anxious analysis throughout Western Europe, as governments try to judge whether East Germany or, more important, the Soviet Union is changing course. In this case the answer seems to be "no." There isn't any evidence of a substantial turn in policy. But there are interesting changes in the political atmosphere in Central Europe. Some of them result from what used to be known as détente, and from the network of international agreements signed between East and West in Europe over the past five years. The East German government—rigidly orthodox, profoundly conservative—is watching with deep apprehension. The new emphasis on trade and, particularly, freedom of individual movement constitutes a threat to it, and one to which it has no response that it finds very reassuring.

In late July, a West German tourist walked across the border toward the fence that guards it. East German border guards shot and wounded him; when he tried to crawl back across the line, the guards hauled him into East Germany. In early August, East German guards shot and killed another person who got too close to the line—this one an Italian truck driver who, it turned out, was a Communist. Why shoot sightseers? Going anywhere near that border is exceedingly silly. But silliness, even in its aggravated form, is not considered a capital crime in most countries. It tells you something about the state of mind on the other side of the fence.

In mid-August, the East Germans turned back a caravan of buses filled with young West German conservatives on their way to West Berlin for a rally at the famous wall. This intervention clearly involved the Russians. But then the Russians have consistently objected to the political gestures by which West Germans signify that West Berlin is part of their country.

While all this was going on at the borders, a much more unusual signal was being sent from East Berlin. A rising number of East Germans—by the middle of the summer, some 70 a day—were visiting the West German liaison office there to inquire about

legal immigration. Since merely asking the question brings an East German into severe suspicion from above, this demonstration of interest is truly remarkable. The East German government is left with the disquieting thought that a good many of its citizens not only know about last summer's Helsinki agreement and its travel provisions, but seem to take them seriously.

In the background there is, of course, the reality of widening trade and personal contact between the two Germanys. It is the kind of quiet, slow development that, unlike border shootings, attracts little attention. But it powerfully affects the climate in which everything else happens. In 1971, the year of the Berlin agreements, West Germans (including West Berliners) visited East Germany 2.5 million times. Last year, the number of visits was up nearly to 8 million, in a country of only 17 million people.

The West German election campaign is now in full cry and, on foreign policy, it bears a certain resemblance to the recent competition between President Ford and Mr. Reagan. The Outs accuse the Ins of having settled too easily with the adversary, at the expense of the national future. The Ins reply, accurately but a bit defensively, that the settlements were useful because they led away from military confrontation toward other grounds—trade and culture—on which the West is inherently stronger than the East. The shootings have greatly increased the emotional force of this exchange. The Ins—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats—are reacting much as President Ford did before the Republican convention. They are sharpening and heating up their rhetoric. The East Germans know that it is campaign talk. But it makes them deeply uneasy all the same.

Their border guards remain under orders to shoot to kill. But the orders are nothing new. The real signs of movement are the rising numbers of West Germans traveling through East Germany, and the trickle of East Germans now applying for emigration Westward. There is no reason to think that anything very dramatic or immediate will come from these revealing trends. But they suggest that the Berlin treaties and the Helsinki agreement are having the kind of effect that their authors, on the Western side of the table, had in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Notting Hill Riots

The lesson of Notting Hill is not just that relations between the metropolitan police and young West Indians are disastrously bad—though they are. It is that Britain is failing to solve the problems created by large immigrant populations in the inner cities; and that this failure, an amalgam of the crises over employment, education and housing, could easily swell into a racial explosion of the kind, though not on the scale, that the United States suffered during the 1960s.

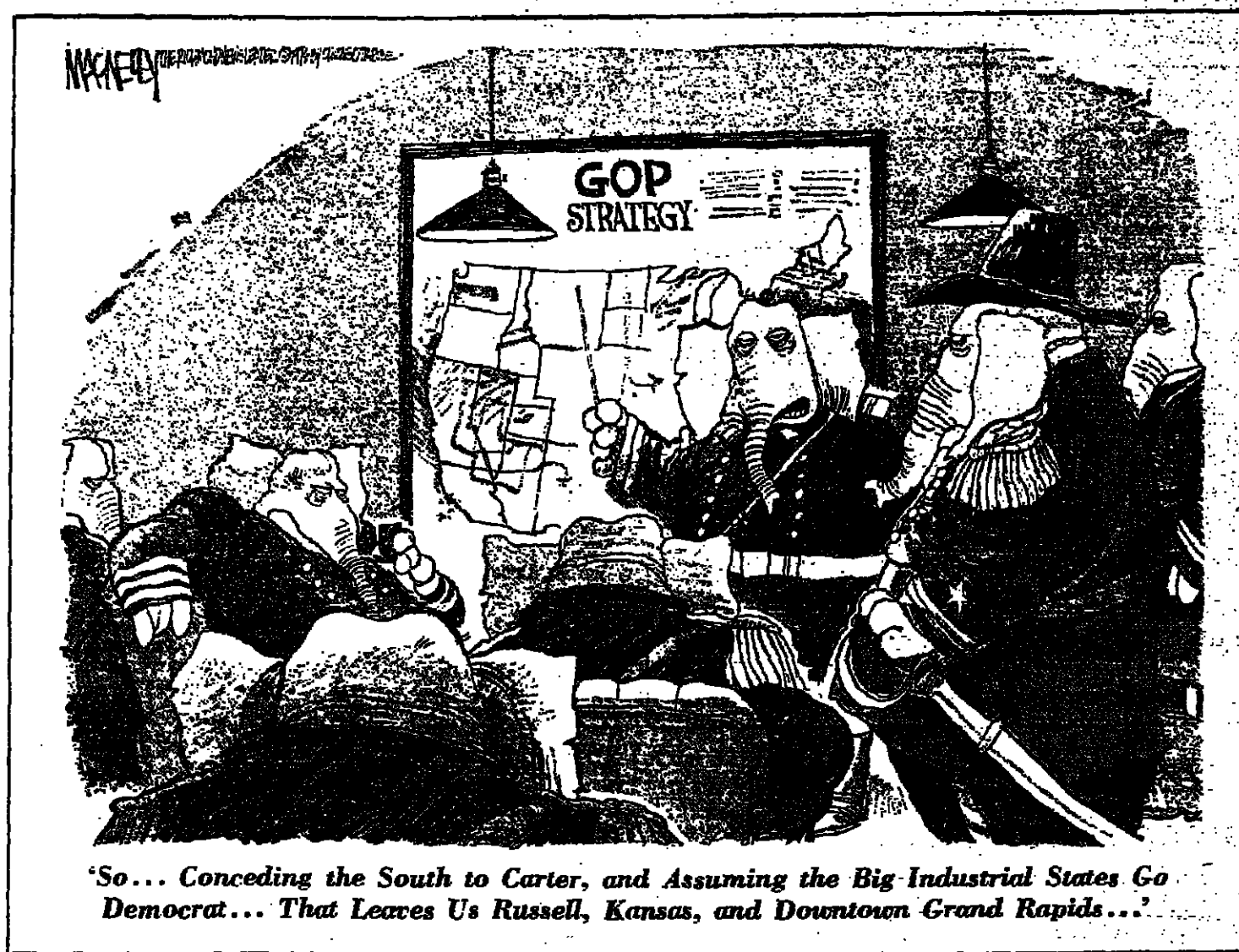
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1901
NEW YORK—President McKinley was shot twice and seriously wounded at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo yesterday afternoon. The assassination was attempted by a Polish anarchist named Czolgosz while the President was shaking his hand. Mr. McKinley's condition is serious but it is thought that he will live. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented the crowd from lynching Czolgosz. The news was received here with a sense of shock and outrage.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1926
MADRID—The revolt of the Spanish artillery against the government has ended. It is reported that artillery garrisons throughout Spain are submitting and that officials expect the whole affair will be over within a day or two. The sudden collapse of the mutiny, which had threatened to develop into civil war, is attributed to the personal intervention of King Alfonso, who is said to have persuaded the rebel officers to surrender. The uprising seems to have passed without bloodshed.



Foreign Policy—According to 'The People'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—A new element is evident in this election year's foreign policy scene. The candidates still claim a personal competence to conduct policy. They still offer particular ideas on what policies to follow. But judging by their acceptance speeches, both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter also stand ready to fashion policy according to the tastes and dictates of "the people."

Some of this is, of course, the usual political malarkey. Some of it reflects a proper post-Vietnam sensitivity to the limits that public opinion now places upon executive flexibility in foreign affairs. Some of it no doubt marks a genuine conviction that the various experts and elites have had their run at foreign policy over the last generation, and now the voice of the people should be heard. The tendency even among the specialists to acknowledge that public opinion should somehow be factored into policymaking may not have been so strong since World War II.

No Surprise

It's no surprise, then, to see a study of public attitudes as the lead article in the new Foreign Policy magazine. Entitled "Nationalism, Not Isolationism" and written by William Watts and Lloyd A. Free of Potomac Associates, a Washington policy research group, it's better than anything else on the subject I've seen. Perhaps its most substantial finding is that, after a full decade in which internationalist sentiments steadily shrank and isolationist currents steadily strengthened in U.S. opinion, the relative balance seems to have stabilized in the last couple of years with a slight but reassuring tip on the internationalist side. The country's peculiar post-Vietnam crisis of confidence, it might hopelessly conclude, is over.

That seems to me a notable achievement of the brief Ford term, notwithstanding the report by Watts and Free that, though public confidence in general executive trustworthiness has risen in this period, specific approval for executive management of foreign affairs has fallen off. The country is the better for it, though Ford personally and politically may not have benefited in proportion.

As one might expect, foreign and defense issues remain low on the public's list of cares. In 1964 these issues dominated; now they don't rate more than No. 11 (keeping a strong defense). The threat of Communism and the threat of war are tied for No. 20. Euro-Communism, the season's vogue among the literati, is No. 25 among the people.

Looks Beyond

From this I take it that there is virtually no public pressure on a president to do much in foreign affairs except to stay out of trouble. This could give careful executive wide public latitude, to the extent that he looks beyond special-interest groups for mandates for broad "national" policies. Trade and Mideast negotiations come to mind. The pollsters picked up plenty of signs of the public's skepticism toward détente—an attitude expressing itself in reduced expectations of the benefits it is possible to extract from dealings with the Russians. But this could actually improve the American bargaining position in respect to the Kremlin, I would speculate, if the next president chooses to bargain as surely he will.

Even more intriguing are signs that the public is becoming more "unilateralist," more ready to "go it alone." One such sign is the plummeting drop, from 73 per cent in 1964 to 46 per cent this year, in those who think the United States should "cooperate fully with the United Nations." Another and larger sign is the climb, from 38 per cent in 1972 to 42 per cent in 1974 to 52 per cent in 1976, in those who feel "the United States should maintain its dominant position as the

world's most powerful nation at all costs, even going to the very brink of war if necessary."

Events have "fostered a mood in the United States that reverses a long-term trend," Watts and Free suggest: "There is a new desire to put an end to what is seen as a weakening U.S. role in the world."

And: "New directions may be required in a less tractable world and in the light of quickening nationalist spirit here at home. That combination evokes a strat-

egy based on enlarged emphasis of alliance relationships, a harder negotiating stance with adversaries, and secondary but meaningful concern for the complex issues of interdependence."

The two analysts don't indicate the extent to which they think policy should be or will be guided by public opinion. Regardless of what the public wants, the bureaucracy and the Congress will demand a voice in policy, and other nations will also have their say.

To me the bottom line, however, is that the new administration may have considerably broader opportunities for positive achievement than has been commonly supposed. "The people" are not enumerating the next president with foreign policy demands that he cannot satisfy, or that he can satisfy only at the cost of destroying his capacity to do anything else. They are asking that he proceed with wariness and good sense, and with a respect for their pride.

Danger Signs for Carter

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the few elected Democrats in California who came out early for Jimmy Carter was asked the other day how the presidential race looked in this state. "It will be real close here," he said. "If I had to bet today, I'd give slight odds on Ford."

In a state that most Eastern analysts assume will be Carter's, that was a startling answer. But ask around in California, and you find lots of nervous Democrats. You also find sharp discontent with the Carter campaign in the state—or, rather, the lack of one so far.

"There's nothing happening," said a lawyer who has advised generations of Democrats. "I wouldn't know where to get a bumper sticker. If there is a campaign, it's invisible."

'Nonexistent'

Assemblyman Willie Brown, a shrewd and outspoken black leader, thought that appraisal was understatement. "It's not invisible," he said. "It's nonexistent. Voter registration is not moving. Two blacks have been appointed, and nobody has met them. It's unfortunate, but as of now there really isn't a campaign."

The Carter people named an outsider to coordinate the California campaign: Terence O'Connell, 32, who lost an eye and an arm in Vietnam. He ran Sen. Henry Jackson's two most successful primary efforts, in New York and Massachusetts. His job

here is to put together a single campaign structure in a state of strong personalities and a weak Democratic party.

Terry O'Connell moved into California only a week ago. Some Democrats worry that he simply will not have time to do what is necessary.

Cites New Law

"It takes a long time to put something together," Willie Brown said, "especially when you're in a state without organizations and dominated now by a personality like Jerry Brown. O'Connell would have to be a genius to do it. Suppose he takes till Oct. 1. Then on Oct. 2, if Carter finds himself even with Jerry Ford, he'll have plenty of reason to worry."

O'Connell's deputy in northern California, James Copeland, cheerfully admits: "Structurally, there has not been much evidence of a campaign yet." One reason, he said, was that the new federal campaign law has just about cut off national money for state campaigns: California is getting only \$300,000 from Carter headquarters. The rest is going to have to be raised by the basic party units in this state, the moribund county Democratic committees. Copeland said wryly that the first thing he had to figure out was how to pay for telephones.

But Copeland said there would be a functioning campaign organization by the end of this week, with 22 to 25 field coordi-

nators around the state. He predicted that some confidence that the tangible discontent and uneasiness among active Democrats would then subside. A strong Carter supporter who had just visited headquarters thought a week or two was the deadline: "If it doesn't happen by then, we're in trouble."

Why should a campaign structure matter much to Jimmy Carter, who made it up through the primaries largely on personal appeal? Why especially in California, where parties are weak and campaigns are usually media events?

The answer lies partly in special circumstances here. Gov. Brown, who remains very popular, will campaign for Carter—but with modified rapture, many think. In any case, his popularity is not transferable. Democratic Sen. John Tunney is in a very tough race against S.I. Hayakawa, who is arousing the conservative vote. There is a controversial farm workers' initiative on the ballot, and Carter has already let himself be dragged by questions into that unhelpful issue.

But the campaign here is important for a more fundamental reason: To most Californians Jimmy Carter remains an unknown quantity.

"He hasn't inspired people out here as he evidently has in the South and East," one political reporter said. "His commercials in the primary were just not right for California—standing there by his peanuts and preaching. I'm doubtful that he'll catch on."

Mervin Field, the highly respected pollster, suggested that Carter would be in even greater difficulty if Ford were not also pretty much an unknown here. "They are both new guys starting out for a race," Field said. "Either can win it or lose it in the next six weeks."

California is different from the rest of the country, but is it all that different? If the race is that open here, if many natural Democratic voters still feel detached or doubtful about the candidate, the same just might be true in Michigan or New York. That is why the rumbles of discontent in California ought to worry Jimmy Carter.

Doubtful

California is different from the rest of the country, but is it all that different? If the race is that open here, if many natural Democratic voters still feel detached or doubtful about the candidate, the same just might be true in Michigan or New York. That is why the rumbles of discontent in California ought to worry Jimmy Carter.

Letters

Taxpayer's Proposal

May I propose to those politically energetic Americans who worried so hard and successfully to obtain for us a meaningful and useless vote in U.S. elections that they now turn their energies to forming an Association of American Taxpayers Overseas. Such an association should seek a vast international individual membership, open an office in Washington promptly, register as a lobby with Congress and open a bank account where when we make out those checks to the Internal Revenue Service next year, we can also squeeze out another \$5 or \$10 to try and do something about the monstrously unfair tax situation into which we are apparently about to be plunged. If the U.S. Treasury expects to raise \$30 or \$35 million from us, we ought to be able to raise a few hundred thousand to lobby our case.

The days when lobbying for individual taxpayers could safely be left to the big corporations or the overseas Chambers of Commerce are over and gone for good. They are going to concern themselves first and foremost with problems of corporate taxes, business and commerce. To take a very minor example, when Americans at home can deduct for state gasoline taxes, should Americans abroad not be allowed to deduct for much higher state gasoline taxes in France, Britain, West Germany,

etc.? To pressure this kind of injustice, and those which are far greater, a Washington lobby for individual taxpayers abroad has got to be formed and formed promptly, to get into action with the House Ways and Means Committee as soon as the new Congress reaches Washington.

From Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, Tokyo and elsewhere, the big corporations, law offices and Chambers of Commerce can help in amassing the necessary research and legal and statistical data on our problems. But a Washington lobby director and staff are now needed to take hold permanently and persistently to lobby the case for U.S. taxpayers overseas.

I never favored or supported the agitation about overseas voting. First of all, it seemed to me to be a futile democratic gesture, like tossing feathers into a windstorm. Secondly, I personally believe that when you live abroad you should leave it to the people who live at home to elect the school boards, the mayors, the governors, the Congress and the president. Finally, I would much prefer to be able to cry "Taxation without representation" than have representation with no clout. Overseas votes have no clout. A Washington lobby for overseas U.S. taxpayers might, at least, have a little clout.

DON COOK

L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

Examining The 'Ploy' a Pyongyang

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Contrary to the "State Department's" "helped" avert a Korean war, nonpolitical government experts believe the real crisis was a play orchestrated by North Korea, with limited political goals in mind.

There is no hard intelligence of any intervention by either Soviet Union or China prompted the North Korean pressions of regrets for the order of two U.S. Army officers. Rather, there is a strong feeling among Pyongyang-watchers that North Korean dictator Kim Il-Sung never wanted the creation of Aug. 13 to escalate warfare but intended it for tactical effects, both in Korea and the United States.

Thus, instead of triumphantly demonstrating the value of détente, the events in Korea part of continued Communist pressure on one of the world's most dangerous flashpoints, reaction on Capitol Hill, cooled with the overall political mood here, should encourage North Korea to keep up pressure.

The most obvious goal of Aug. 18 incident was to attract attention to Korea at the recently completed nonaligned conference in Colombo, and forthcoming UN General Assembly session. For the longer term, however, Kim's targets were tactical, at home and abroad.

Troubled by grave economic problems in North Korea, it is believed, Kim Il-Sung formulated a crisis to firm up national morale.

Foreign Threat

At age 64, the Korean leader is in questionable health, tired by a visible growth of neck which is getting alarmingly large. The designation of eldest son, 36-year-old Choe Sung, as heir apparent has proved popular with the apparatus; the succession is in doubt. According to the tested device for diverting attention from domestic discord, generate a unifying force.

In the hermit state of North Korea, there is no quick way to determine whether Kim's play fulfilled its domestic goal. It is clear, however, that it has raised new doubts among Koreans about their seemingly less Korean commitment. Beneath public expressions of outrage over Pyongyang's strategy was private camp on Capitol Hill that U.S. was too precious to spill for Chung Hee's authoritarian Korean regime. Indeed, following the Aug. 18 incident, development of an South Korean congressional on the model of the old South Vietnam bloc.

Just as the House International Affairs Committee was also adopt a resolution condemn North Korean actions, Donald Fraser, D-Minn., pressed an additional paragraph demanding South Korea's ending of political prisoners. Similarly, the committee adopted Fraser, who has become scourge of Seoul, on Sept. 1 committee approval to sub South Korean diplomats and documents.

Vetoed

Enjoying this favorable political climate, Pyongyang-watchers believe Kim never had any intention of escalating the murder of the Americans into a war against the entire peninsula. Besides notions of attempting a North Korean seizure of Seoul last year following the fall of Saigon were vetoed by both Communist superpowers.

Nevertheless, some close allies of the Korean state government that Kim, author of so far bloody mischief in East Asia, generation, would never let his first apology for any and all

without pressure from the state or China. That device, however, is not backed up by facts. Officials at the level say there is simply no likelihood of any such intervention. In his declining years, Kim Sung may have moved from brute force to a mixture of force and political maneuver, but he believes his immediate goals will be to encourage movement inside the United States advocating a Korean pull-out seeking bilateral U.S.-North Korean negotiations, leaving to the South Koreans. That prove more difficult for politicians to resist than a military threat.

By John Walker

Starting tomorrow, the club presents the always interesting Joint Stock Company in Caryl Churchill's new play, "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire."

By William Weaver

By Naomi Barry

NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL, 90 CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS 75008, TELEPHONE 225 13 08, TELEX 640064. OR YOUR NEAREST NEWSWEEK OFFICE

Sales
Per Cent
Half YearRecent Loss
Erased

JRG, West Germany, AP-DJ.—Volkswagen sales of 11,154 billion marks, up 1,839 billion marks, or 16.5 per cent from the same period of the prior year, the company said Saturday in a letter.

giving profit figures, said its results improved significantly in the first half of the year. VW had a chance to wipe out its carried-over losses from 1974 and 1975.

VW said its loss carried over from 1975 was 693 million marks. VW previously reported a first-quarter 1976 loss of 134 million marks, or 1.1 per cent of 1975 sales of 12.1 billion marks.

% Increase
to shareholders said in the first half of the year, VW rose 29 per cent, or 1.1 per cent, to 7.02 billion DM up from 6.8 billion DM.

red 1,131,000 VW and 1.5 million in the first half of the year. VW sales totaled 384,000 in 1975, or 19 per cent, but forecasts at 747,000 were made from a year ago. VW's sales in the United States rose 15 per cent.

duction Rises
in the first six months of the year, VW sales rose 25 per cent, while foreign sales were unchanged. VW's sales in the United States rose 15 per cent, or 1.1 per cent, to 7.02 billion DM up from 6.8 billion DM.

the overall employment of June 1976 was 151,000, up 4,000 from a year earlier. Foreign pay-1000 to 61,000.

ices Fall 0.1%

pt. 6 (AP-DJ)—The cost price index fell at the end of August for the first time in a year. The index was 148.2, down from 148.3 at the end of July, or 0.1 per cent.

Soars Against Dollar
Highest Level in 18 Months

Sept. 6 (NYT)—The yen to the dollar ratio in the Tokyo market today rose to a new high, as the yen's steep rise on money markets last week continued.

rose to 287 to the dollar, the highest level in 18 months. The yen's rise was attributed to the U.S. government's new policy of keeping the exchange rate high.

ports have continued since the beginning of the Finance Ministry's intervention in the first half of the year. The yen's rise was attributed to the U.S. government's new policy of keeping the exchange rate high.

ons Suspended

Belgian Bank

Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—The Banque pour l'Amérique, a small foreign bank, has been suspended from the Belgian franc clearing commission today.

mission did not give an official statement. The bank's suspension was attributed to its action in the market.

bank, an official statement said it had "liquidity" over 99 per cent of shares are held by holding International, incorporated in Luxembourg.

DISPOSAL
INDUSTRIAL
PLANTFaced With Economic Problems
Poland Eases Communist System

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW—Poland is turning further away from orthodox Communism as it seeks to cope with the combination of economic problems which ended its recent period of unusual growth.

As a result, despite its continuing close political alliance with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European Communist states, it is seeking to increase its trade and financial ties to the West. In their drive to turn their economy more toward industry, the Poles already have run up \$7 billion in debts to the Western nations.

Its economic problems are similar to those in much of the rest of the Eastern European Communist trading bloc (Comecon), which is feeling delayed effects of the recent recession in the West and of its own harvest shortfalls.

In addition, Poland, which increased the real income of its workers by 40 per cent between 1970 and 1975, is plagued by the persistent headaches of centrally planned economies, such as poorly organized services, a bogged down construction industry and shortages of key goods.

While the problems are similar to those of other orthodox Communist states such as the Soviet Union, Romania and Czechoslovakia, the solutions the Poles are trying out bear closer resemblance to the policies of the more experimental states of Hungary and Yugoslavia.

"In all of the proposed changes the Poles have made, the tendency is to move to the right," a Western diplomat commented.

The over-extended, inefficient construction industry is being overhauled by ending the system of state-built housing and reducing capital investment to areas specifically endorsed in the current five-year plan.

The inadequate service sector will be revived by permitting more private entrepreneurs to open shops for repairing shoes, automobiles, household appliances and plumbing.

The narrow consumer sector and tourist industry will be expanded by permitting foreigners to invest in hotels, restaurants and, perhaps, small manufacturing.

In addition, officials are studying the possibility of permitting Western industries to enter into joint ownership with state enterprises and take out some of the profits.

"We do not exclude any ideas," one government official said.

The government's aim is to improve efficiency by importing more Western technology and pay-

ing for it by exporting Western-style goods as well as the country's own manufactured products and raw materials. Poland's international trade is almost evenly divided now between the capitalist world and its Communist neighbors.

Only in agriculture, one of the weakest links in the Polish economic chain, is the trend toward greater state ownership, and even there good possibilities exist for ambitious farmers to expand their holdings.

Since the founding of the Communist state nearly 30 years ago, Poland has maintained a larger private economic sector than most other Comecon members. In most small towns, the repairmen and mechanics remained independent.

In Warsaw, many small shops stayed in private hands and individual craftsmen supplied many of the souvenirs sold to tourists. A few private restaurants operated.

But while the number of individuals working in private enterprises has nearly doubled from the 250,000 of 1960, they represent only about 4 per cent of the total work force of 12 million.

The biggest private sector has been farming, where 80 per cent of the land is owned by individuals. The few big state farms are mostly in western Poland, where huge estates once owned by Prussian landlords were taken over after the war.

Under the government program to improve farming, the aged farmers are offered pensions and an apartment in exchange for their land. The purchased land will then be consolidated into more state farms, assembled into new farming cooperatives or sold to "efficient individual farmers," an economics authority said.

A major restraint against the government seeking more land is the Catholic Church, which draws much of its support from the farming community. The Polish bishops already have warned the government against pushing farmers off their land in order to fulfill an ideological plan, or to punish those who have fought the socialization plan.

At the same time, the church has appealed to young people not to leave the countryside for the city.

turn trigger major political upheavals.

Mr. Spicer made his gloomy forecast during an interview at the University of California at Los Angeles' graduate school of management. His firm is establishing a Los Angeles office to correlate its worldwide economic forecasting model with the school's econ-

omy.

"My information is that OPEC will be raising prices for oil by 25 per cent, not the 10 per cent or less that others have been talking about, and that they could do this by early January," Mr. Spicer said.

"I base this on talks I have had with people who are very close to the OPEC discussions," he added. While Saudi Arabia has argued for only moderate price increases, he said, Libya, Iraq and Iran want more—in part, ironically, because they need the money to pay for the enormous amounts of Western goods and services they have purchased since the 1973 oil embargo and subsequent price hike.

"Actually that kind of an increase in oil prices bodes quite seriously for the countries of Western Europe," he said.

In addition to the political upheavals which he expects the OPEC decision to create, Mr. Spicer is concerned by the sharp cyclical trends in world economies that have developed recently.

In the United States, for example, the upturn from the recent recession was expected to continue for at least two more years. But because of higher energy prices, Mr. Spicer's firm now projects a downturn here

2 Companies
On Wall St.
Plan MergerProject Said Needed
For New Conditions

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT)—Drexel Burnham & Lambert Brussels Witter Inc., parent of the research-oriented institutional brokerage firm of William D. Witter Inc., have agreed in principle to merge.

The new company will be known as the Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., with a combined capitalization of about \$85 million, according to a preliminary estimate made by T. W. Burnham 2d, chairman of Drexel Burnham.

Top-level managerial responsibilities and titles of the new firm remained to be worked out.

James Balog, chairman of William D. Witter, commented: "We're looking at a permanent, structural change taking place in Wall Street, a change that is going to require firms of considerable size." Mr. Balog indicated that the merger would enable the Witter firm to achieve the full capabilities it has been building up on its own in recent years.

Office in Zurich
Five years ago, Lambert Brussels Corp., a New York-based subsidiary of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian holding company, invested \$3.2 million in Witter, which was founded in 1965.

In April of this year, Lambert Brussels Witter Inc. was organized as a holding company whose principal subsidiary is William Witter Inc., which has four domestic offices and an office in Zurich.

Drexel Burnham maintains 17 domestic offices, eight foreign offices and a total of 350 registered representatives.

Officials of the two firms said the merger, which is expected to become effective by the end of this month, would be accomplished on the basis of an exchange of shares based upon the respective book values. Terms of the exchange and other details of the merger are still being worked out.

Majority Wants Increase
KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—The majority of OPEC members is pressing for an oil price increase, OPEC president Mohamed Sadli of Indonesia said today. He said the OPEC ministerial meeting in Qatar Dec. 15 would decide the issue.

All securities and commodities exchanges and banks in the United States and Canada were closed Monday in observance of Labor Day.

ARGENTINE
REPUBLIC
EXTERNAL U.S. BONDS
THE WESTON GROUP

makes a market
in all series
Enquiries to:
8002 ZURICH Stockstr. 19.
Telex: 53711. Tel.: 3612 58.
100CS NEW YORK CITY
500 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: RCA 224923. T.: 7301358.

We know your part of the world.
**GENEVA
LONDON
BUENOS AIRES**
(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

Trade Development Bank
Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.
Assets as of June 30th, 1976: US\$ 2.9 billion.
Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 258 million.

Key Group offices:
Geneva: 2, place du Lac
Paris: 20, place Vendôme
London: 21, Aldersbury
New York: Republic National Bank
402 Fifth Avenue
Head offices of
Trade Development Bank,
Geneva.

Cunard Bids for Ships
In Israeli Firm's Fleet

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ)—Cunard Steamship Co. has signed a conditional agreement to purchase for \$112 million the 13 British-flag refrigerator ships owned by Maritime Fruit Carriers, an Israeli-American company that has recently experienced financial difficulties.

Tratfalgar House Investments, Cunard's parent company, said that the transaction is subject to Bank of England approval and to Cunard being satisfied as to the situation with regard to the ships.

Victor Matthews, deputy chairman of Trafalgar and chairman of Cunard, said that in his view this was "the last opportunity to ensure the retention of these ships under the British flag and for the disposal of Maritime's U.K. assets to be carried out in an orderly manner."

The agreement was signed Friday night by Capt. Miles Brenner and Yassov Meridor, Maritime's joint managing directors and co-founders, following about three weeks of highly secret negotiations. It is Cunard's second attempt to gain control of Maritime's British fleet.

In July, Cunard bid \$100 million for a fleet which was then comprised of 16 refrigerator ships. The bid foundered, as did a subsequent bid by Sea Containers, U.S. shipping firm.

Cunard's original offer was widely seen as a move to acquire the ships cheaply and was turned down by Maritime Fruit. Since then creditor banks have acquired all the vessels, sold off three and are making arrangements to sell off the remainder.

Financial sources said that since Cunard's July bid it has become apparent that there are several potential buyers for the Maritime fleet and that those ships which have been sold have realized relatively high prices. This appears to explain, they said, Cunard's willingness now to pay more for fewer ships.

Mr. Matthews emphasized that the only document Cunard signed represented a contract position. "The company, he said, would have to have detailed talks with all the bank creditors."

He said that if the creditors approved of the deal it might be completed within a month to six weeks. "I am hopeful, but not as optimistic as I could be," he said.

The deal would represent a substantial further step toward a complete dismemberment of Maritime Fruit Carriers in the wake of its financial troubles.

Mr. Matthews said Cunard would be prepared to charter the ships out to Salen, a Swedish shipping company which has been a main charterer of Maritime's vessels. Alternatively, he said, Cunard might operate the ships itself.

This would mean that Cunard would become an important force in the refrigerated fruit-carrying business.

Cunard is known primarily for its ownership of the luxury ocean liner Queen Elizabeth 2. But it is also a substantial cargo operator with a fleet of about 60 ships.

Steady Upturn
Seen in U.K.

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Sept. 6.—British industry expects a steady economic recovery rather than a boom, according to a survey published today.

Half of the 1,700 manufacturers questioned reported a rise in the value of orders in the last four months and only 12 per cent reported a fall, said the industrial trends survey of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

This follows the trend of previous surveys this year.

Buying Wave
Pushes Up
Price of GoldMarket Is Nervous
Prior to IMF Sale

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—A sudden buying wave pushed the price of gold up to \$115 an ounce today, but by the close the metal was quoted at \$113.65. This was up from the \$112 set at the morning fixing and up from Friday's afternoon fixing of \$107.40.

The market remained highly nervous, overshadowed by the third auction by the International Monetary Fund due on Sept. 15.

The recovery started last week, and was helped along on Friday by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's prediction that the Soviet Union's grain output this year will be sufficient for domestic needs.

Less Russian Gold
This led dealers to believe the Russians may be able to cut down gold sales to the West to finance grain purchases from the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

Fears of strikes in South Africa gold mines leading to production cuts have been another element in the recent upward movement in the gold price.

Today's sharp recovery is after a market slide which took the price as low as \$104 last week. However, gold remains weak compared with levels as recently as two months ago.

DMF Auctions
The slump in gold was caused mainly by the prospect of fresh supplies coming regularly onto the market at successive auctions, at which the IMF plans to sell 35 million ounces over four years to finance a trust fund for developing countries.

At the first auction, on June 2, the price was \$126 an ounce. The second auction on July 14 brought a price of \$122.05 for the 780,000 ounces put on sale.

Dealers said today many operators had reduced their gold commitments to the minimum recently in anticipation of the next IMF auction, believing the sale might push the price as low as \$100.

As prices started to pick up today, these operators crowded onto the market.

The Government of
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

جمهورية السودان الديمقراطية

through
وزارة النقل والمواصلات

the Ministry of Transport and Communications

US DOLLARS 7,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Bank of Sudan

THE ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.A.

الشركة العربية للاستثمار

Riyadh

ARAB AFRICAN BANK

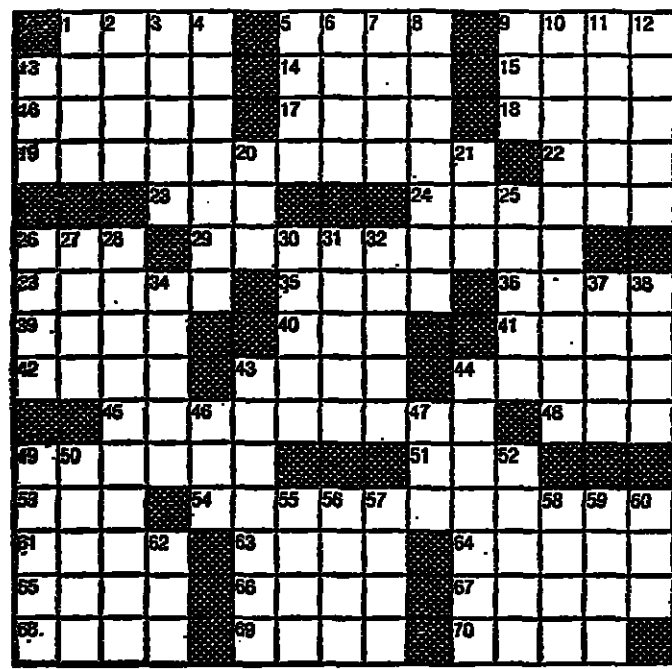
THE ARAB BANK LIMITED

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

Hambros Bank Limited

11 July, 1976

<u>ACROSS</u>		1960's	25 Molars
1 King or Edward	51 Hawk parrot	33 Bother	26 Fisherman's bane
5 Name for a field dog	54 Mood	47 Land of the shamrock	27 Land of the shamrock
9 Knightly titles	61 Praise wildly	28 Folklore creatures	30 Prefix for diox or pedic
13 Miss Andrews	63 Gang	31 Like a — bricks	32 River to the Oder
14 Mountain lion	64 Raid	34 Joyous song	37 American Indian
15 "It's — one on me"	65 Greek god	38 Kind of sandwich	43 Incomplete
16 Fire or burglar	66 Roll-call answer	44 Add starch	46 Literary initials
17 Beast of burden, in Bonn	67 Gladden	47 Greek letter	49 Miss Miles
18 Kind of skirt	68 Fastener	50 Headwear	52 Soap plant
19 Unscientific procedure	69 Edible tubers	53 — code	56 Tenure
22 — god	70 Hawaiian goose	57 Farm animals	58 Oil country
23 Successful-show sign		59 Archibald of basketball	60 Color
24 Picnic	<u>DOWN</u>	61 Particularly: Abbr.	
26 Do mending	1 Pip		
27 Refresher	2 Israeli airline		
33 Family member	3 Buenos —		
35 Man's name	4 Corruption		
36 Impress upon	5 Small barracuda		
39 Irish cry	6 Quiet!		
40 Explosive: Abbr.	7 Flightless bird		
	8 Dispose of by trickery		
	9 Houston		
	10 Kind of fee		
	11 Kidney enzyme		
	12 " — low, " sweet, "		
	13 Cookies' place		
	20 Dandy		
	21 Only		



	<i>Q</i>	<i>F</i>		<i>Q</i>	<i>F</i>		
MEXICO.....	24	73	Clear	MADRID.....	25	17	Clear
MONTREAL.....	19	60	Cloudy	MILAN.....	28	68	Clear
ANKARA.....	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW.....	26	61	Clear
ATHENS.....	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW.....	26	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	23	91	Clear	MUNICH.....	12	55	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	23	84	Cloudy	NICE.....	22	73	Clear
BERLIN.....	18	64	Cloudy	NICE.....	22	73	Clear
BUGIBES.....	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO.....	18	64	Cloudy
BURSA.....	23	84	Cloudy	PARIS.....	20	86	Clear
BUDAPEST.....	17	62	Cloudy	PARIS.....	20	86	Clear
CASABLANCA.....	25	77	Cloudy	ROME.....	24	75	Clear
COPENHAGEN.....	16	61	Cloudy	SOEFA.....	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA MESA.....	17	63	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	17	58	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	23	85	Cloudy
DUNDEE.....	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE.....	25	73	Clear	TOKYO.....	23	77	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	17	58	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	16	61	Clear	WARSAW.....	17	63	Cloudy
HONGKONG.....	16	61	Clear	WASHINGTON.....	25	73	Clear
ISTANBUL.....	25	73	Clear	ZURICH.....	13	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS.....	28	82	Clear				
LISBON.....	23	77	Clear				
LONDON.....	23	77	Clear				
LOS ANGELES.....	25	69	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.30	(d) KB Income Fund.....	LPL652
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd. (AESP).....	\$9.54	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	\$11.25
Anstral Select Fd.....	\$9.63	(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	\$22.33
		(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$31.37

[illegible]

PEANUTS
B.C.
BLONDIE
BEETLE
BAILLY
WIZARD
ID
ANDY
CAPP
REX
MORGAN
M.D.
RIPP
KIRBY



By Christina Stead. Random House. 308 pp. \$8.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

ELEANOR HERBERT BRENT, the "Miss Herbert" of Christina Stead's title, is one of the more encompassing fictional heroines I've encountered in some time. There is, first, the odd abstract quality she has. Not that Miss Stead does not simply endow her with corporeal dimensions; she is a statuesque beauty with a firm, full figure; beautiful legs and golden hair. She is well educated, reasonably intelligent, hard-working to the point of drudgery. All the same, she seems more a theorist coldly demonstrated than a human being.

There is something uncharitably about her. The jacket, open suggests a Venus symbolism lurking about, but she seems more primitive than that—a Venus of Willendorf, rather, all sullen loins and breasts. There is a blankness at the heart of her. She is unaccountably nullity. She is not positively evil, though, or rather, if there is evil to her, it is the evil of banality. She is a walking magnet of bad luck: she suffers and struggles. She throws up a screen of tidy plans against an implacable Nemesis that crushes all of them.

In the beginning of the book Eleanor is 25 years old, engaged to be married and snugly self-described as "happily normal." She and her fiancé have postponed their wedding but have vowed to remain faithful to each other and, at a reunion with school classmates, she says contentedly, "It is so lovely to look forward and know what life is going to be." But it is not going to be that at all. After a strange fling working as a maid and asexual flirtations, Eleanor is told by her fiancé that she is too unconventional, and he breaks the engagement. Other affairs with wrong men follow; Eleanor's sights remain set on the suburban life and the perfect industry about home and children and white wedding and "modern wails" and a writing career, too—"nothing but the goo' old ways, smelling of lavender and musk." There is a kind of manic giddiness about her, her speech dotted with "darlings" and "my sweets."

The novel's time span seems to go from the '930s to the '60s. Although one is never quite sure, for Miss Stead provides no sense of period, no social data, other than the mention of the end of World War II. Eleanor has a connection for a time with some sort of theosophical group, known simply as the Society, but seems to give it little thought. Later on, she is friendly with a hack writer who once wrote a Communist novel, but her political observations are confined to an editorial judgment that too much money is poured into the opinions when she has them. Her views are wildly irrelevant. Just before "the war," she explains that fascism is a myth; she knows the Germans and "they are sweet, gentle, home-loving people like ourselves." As for all the talk about concentration camps: "Who were the people in those camps?"

Communists and such
of disorder and Gypsies
who are outsiders any

[illegible]

With the little money book and occasional c Heinrich Heine Henry, ally reedes into the lost husbands, she liv circumstances in Lo reporting herself and an ill-paid reader for houses. When she he meets the of ing man in he is attracted to her torture instruments her assume "poses" the nude. She rather activity, never having for real sex. By dint hard work and a ce ly recognizing salak and tinkering with n she becomes a modes ful literary agent. The last flourish of romance a delicious and her fiancé is crying her hen. *Star wars* she

[illegible]

Richard Lingeman
staff of The New York Times

-By Alan

The bidding shown on the diagram followed a normal route to three no-trump. South's jump rebid of two no-trump with the South cards showed 19 or 20 points, and his partner struggled on to game. One would expect West to lead a spade, but he chose the diamond five, which did no harm as it turned out.

South won the diamond jack with the ace, and returned the diamond ten. West won with the queen and shifted to a spade when his partner played an encouraging card in that suit. East ducked, the queen won, and South worked on clubs.

He cashed the A-K, noting the fall of the ten. He then finessed the nine successfully, a percentage play based on "restricted

WEST NORTH
 ♠ J10
 ♥ Q952
 ♦ 7632
 ♣ K74 EAST

♠ 9742 ♠ K8653
 ♥ J108 ♥ A73
 ♦ KQ86 ♦ J
 ♣ 105 ♣ J862
 SOUTH (D).

♠AQ
 ♥K64
 ♦A1094
 ♣AQ93

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East

1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

choice": If West had J-10, he would have L of honors, and declare that he had.

Looking at it another way, the original holdings of in the West hand is much more likely than of J-10-x.

When the club fines

NORTH
 ♠ J
 ♥ Q952
 ♦ 76
 ♣ —

♠ 74
♥ J108
♦ K8
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A

South had eight sur-
suming one in heat

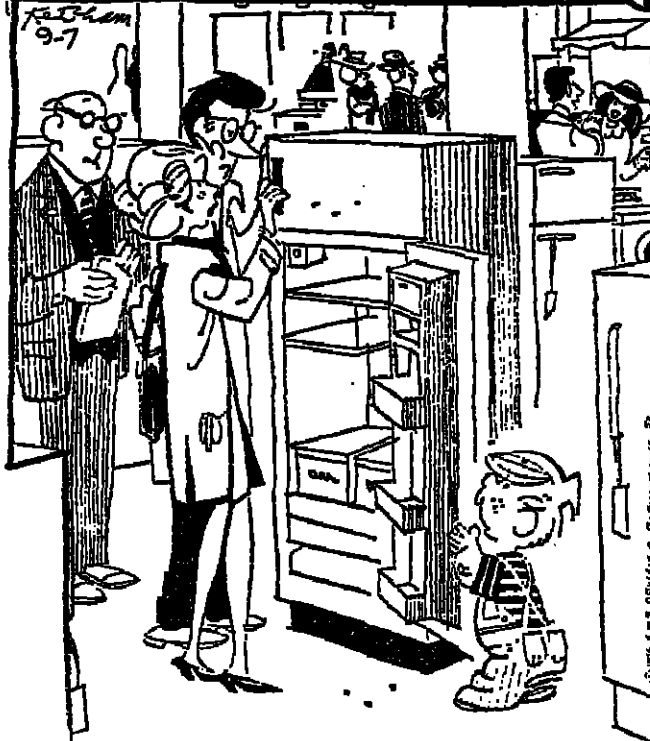
normal way to achieve
However, the lead
queen squeezed West
way. He could not
card, so he reluctantly
another shade

The effect of this East's spades out when South led a

put up the ten and
wir. the queen with t
returned a spade to t
South then had tw

South then had two
make two of the last
He could play hear
a diamond lead from

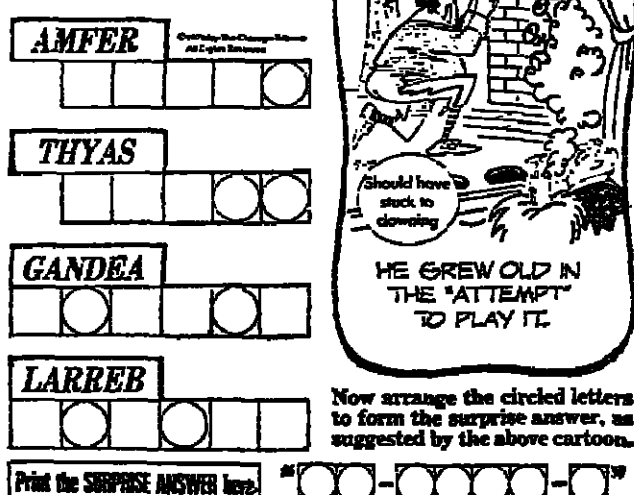
DENNIS THE MENACE



*BOY, IS THAT EVER NEAT! YA CAN'T EVEN HEAR THE DOORS OPEN OR CLOSE!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PUPIL SWAMP FLAXEN DOOMED

Answers What the tailor turned politician had—when it came to election time—IT ALL SEWED UP

هكذا من الأصل

Cawley Gains in Women's Play

Dibbs Sets Up Quarter-Final Match With Vilas

year ever and for the moment I feel fine."

Goolagong said her marriage to Englishman Roger Cawley last year has helped. "I concentrate better on court and do not take as many walkabouts like I used to. I'm also able to push myself harder."

"But the main thing is that I'm able to share my success, and my defeats, with someone. That is so important."

h Management

of Colts to Quit

could not be reached for comment last night.

Marchionda held a brief and emotional meeting with his players and assistant last night at the team's training facility at St. Mary's Seminary in suburban Baltimore County.

Marchionda explained his decision to quit and told them to continue without him. Several players reportedly were in tears.

Broncos Top Vikings

as the Denver Broncos scored a 30-17 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in the final preseason game of the National Football League season.

Gradshteyn's return came as the Vikings threatened at the Broncos' 10-yard line. The triumphant Denver's fourth straight, gave the Broncos a 5-2 preseason record, the best in the club's 16-year history. Minnesota closed the preseason with a 17-10 loss to the Browns.

In other exhibition finals during the weekend:

At Foxboro, Mass., rookie Ike Forte and Don Calhoun scored touchdowns as the New England Patriots scored 17 second-period points in a 20-7 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles.

The Eagles added a 33-yard field goal to Fort's five-yard run, and Calhoun's 10-yard scoring burst to help the Patriots finish

Eagles, winless in six preseason games, scored on Mike Boryla's 50-yard pass to Charlie Smith midway through the second quarter.

At St. Louis, quarterback Jim Haney sent the Cardinals on three scoring drives. Linebacker Steve Neils scored on a fumble return in a 31-14 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs. Hart, who completed 15 of 24 passes for 303 yards, threw touchdown passes to Mel Gray and Ike Harris covering 74 and 21 yards.

At Oakland, Calif., quarterback Ken Stabler passed for three touchdowns in a 34-14 victory over the Raiders to a 45-28 victory over the Seattle Seahawks. The Raiders completed their exhibition schedule with a 5-1 record while the expansion Seahawks took their fifth defeat in six games.

Stabler hit Cliff Branch for touchdowns of 33 and 39 yards and Fred Biletnikoff on a 13-yarder. Stabler played only the

SITUATIONS WANTED

ATTRACTIVE happy young lady,
seeks well paid evening work.
Paris. Please only serious re-
sponses. Box 908, Herald, Paris.
English speaking woman seeks
English/Italian, some German,
and French speaking position.

YOUNG WOMAN, B.F.A. in sculpture and art education, 3 years teaching experience. Full or part-time position in any area. Tel.: 341-4744.

24 ROCHESTER GRADUATE: BS, books, law, 1964. Tel.: 341-4744.

Contract: Florida, 15 Ave. W. Hupo, Fort-Lauderdale, Tel.: 341-4744.

FRANCE-ENGLISH: speaks, ex-teaching experience, 1964. Tel.: 341-4744.

Volunteer: social work and tolerance organization, seeks challenging job. Box 9630, Herald, Tel.: 341-4744.

FRENCH-ENGLISH: Tel., typing skills, 1964. Tel.: 341-4744.

Seeks evenings/weekend job. Tel.: Paris, 331-40-30.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

INDIAN COOK, Long experience in diplomatic households. Highly recommended. Seeks employment Western States. Europe. Free from November. Reply: Box Number 84, Geneva.

EXPERIENCED INDIAN BUTLER seeks employment anywhere in Europe. Available in November. Please reply: Box number 84, Geneva.

ENGLISH MUMM'S HELPS, NANNIES, FREE NOW. NASH, Mrs. SONNELL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL: 4602.

WOMEN'S HANDS AND WOMEN'S voices avail. mother's help, nannies in Europe. 74 Old Bromington Road, S.W.7. TEL: London SE-685-9.

HELP WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN to help with children 5 months & 2 years. Own quarters in quiet country home across Cleveland. English necessary. 1-2 year minimum; pay after 1 year. Send resume & references to: Mr & Mrs. S. D. Ingalls, Jr., Oak Hill Farm, Charlin Falls, Ohio 44222.

RECHERCHE URGENT, NURSE ou gouvernante, temps complet. Logement indépendant, nourrie. pay 2 années. Age supérieure, références sérieuses exigées. Tel.: Paris 345.50.15.

